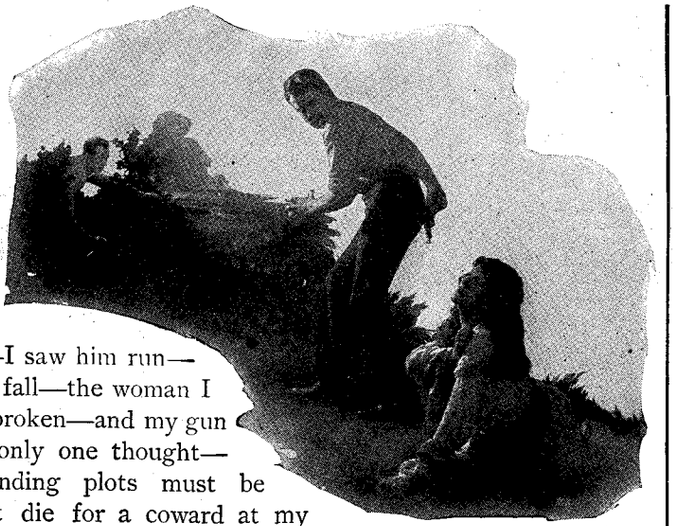
"He Wanted the Woman I Love!"



"I heard a shot—I saw him run—and then I saw her fall—the woman I loved. My leg was broken—and my gun was gone! I had only one thought—his strange, astounding plots must be revenged—he must die for a coward at my hand! He had the courage of a lion and the cunning of a rat. He came running toward me when, suddenly—I—"

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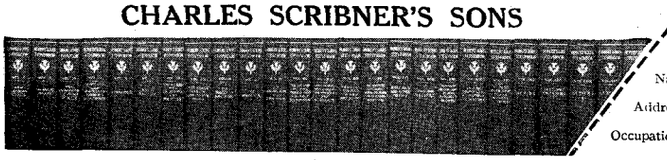

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The Outlook

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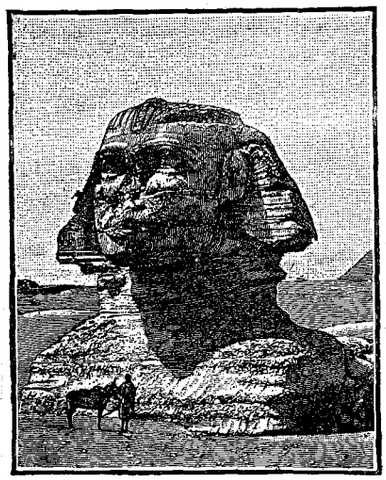

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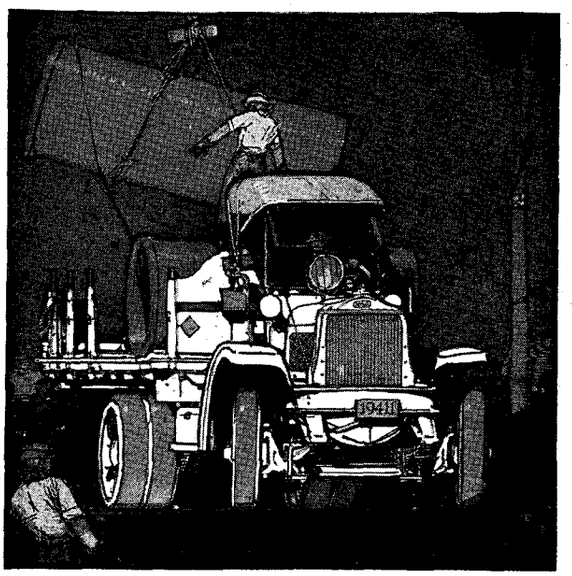

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The Outlook

MARCH 3, 1920

THE FIUME PROBLEM

On April 26, 1915, as an inducement to Italy to enter the war, England, France, and Russia made a treaty with her, the so-called Pact of London. In the event of an Entente success, Italy was to receive the Southern Tyrol, the Trentino, Trieste, Gorizia, the whole of Istria, the Istrian and Dalmatian islands, and a small strip in Dalmatia, together with the port of Avlona (Valona) in Albania.

During 1919, at the Paris Peace Conference, the American and Italian representatives objected to this treaty—the American because it gave Italy too much, the Italian because it gave her too little. America urged that Italy should not include too many non-Italian people. Italy urged that she should certainly control the city of Fiume, the majority of whose population is Italian.

Finally, on December 9, 1919, the American, British, and French representatives, recognizing Fiume's commercial significance as transcending its geographical importance, proposed, instead of Italian annexation, to create a buffer state, "The Free State of Fiume," out of the city and the surrounding territory under the authority of the League of Nations, and that the Italian city of Zara in Dalmatia should also have sovereignty under the League; that of the islands Italy should receive Lussin (see map), Lissa, much farther to the south, and Pelagosa to the southwest.

On January 14, 1920, the British, French, and Italian representatives (the American official representative having been withdrawn) conceded all Istria to Italy, and a "corridor," or strip about half a mile wide, extending along the Adriatic from Volosca to Fiume, thus bringing Italy's frontier in Istria into immediate contact with a new free city of Fiume, a city to have entire autonomous liberty to choose its diplomatic representatives. If the Jugoslavs did not accept this plan, the Premiers threatened to apply the Pact of London.

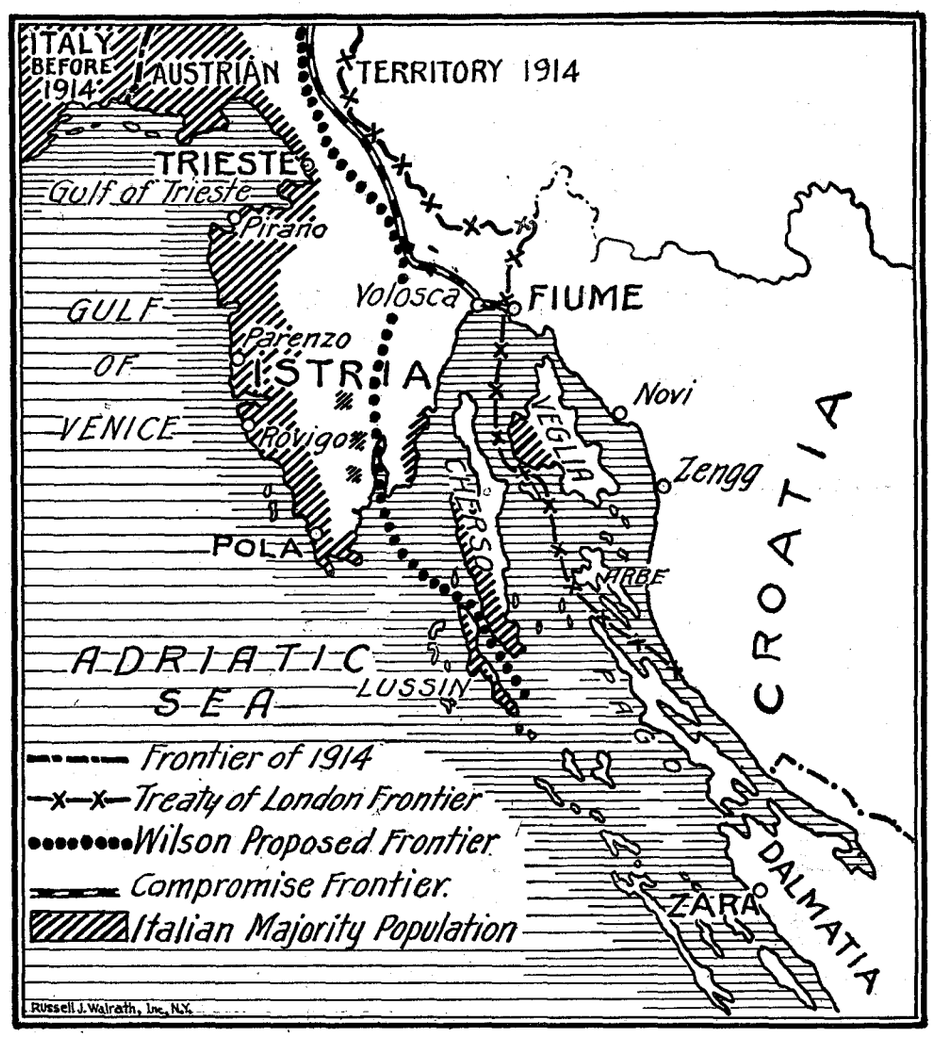
Italy's desire for the "corridor" is not so much because she wishes to control Istria as because in case of need she wants to be able to reach the Italians in Fiume. If mountainous Croatia almost surrounds the city of Fiume on one side, should not Italy at least have connection by a shore road with it on the other? For if Italy abandons her hoped-for annexation of Fiume and agrees to the erection of a Fiuman state under League control, what will happen when the League begins functioning there? The Croat minority element in the city proper, held in subjection and, in instances, abused during the Italian occupation, will assert itself and take reprisals for such occurrences as the riots of last July, when no Croat was safe on the streets. Italy does not propose to see the majority population of Fiume—Italian—unfavorably exposed to the turn in any racial tide. Hence there must be provision for the League to be represented there by an adequate and impartial international police force for the purpose of maintaining law and order.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ACTION

After presumably taking all these circumstances into consideration, President Wilson, on February 15, addressed a note to the Premiers stating, as reported, that (1) the American Government was not in accord with their proposed provisions; that (2) if such settlement were effected without his approval, he would withdraw American naval representation from the Adriatic; indeed (3), with this departure from the Paris understanding, he might even be obliged to withdraw from the United States Senate the German and Austrian Peace Treaties, as they had thus become prejudiced by a solution incompatible with the principles of equity upon which the treaties were based.

The President is consistent. The asserted peremptory tone of his note is to be regretted, as it would seem to be unnecessary. It recalls his unprecedented and direct proclamation of April 23, 1919, to the people of Italy, over the heads of their Government, accusing Italy of imperialism in the Adriatic. There was, it is true, an imperialistic party in Italy. But the Italian nation as a whole in its sentiment and understanding was not and is not imperialistic. The President, in condemning a party, offended a nation. He is doing the same thing again.

He does not limit himself to a settle-



FIUME AND ITS RELATION TO ISTRIA AND CROATIA

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ment of differences between his own views and those of the Italian, British, and French Premiers in their agreement. He goes further. His threatened withdrawal of the remaining American forces in the Adriatic is not without weight, for those forces have acted in that highly volatile region more importantly than is yet known as a factor in maintaining international law and order.

The President goes even further when he threatens American withdrawal from a general peace settlement based upon American participation. The necessity for this is certainly not apparent. Indeed, is the President acting within his rights? Should he use as a lever for the solution of a comparatively local question the general peace settlement for which the whole world has long been waiting?

THE NEAR EAST SETTLEMENT

ENLIGHTENED opinion has generally approved the decision of the Allies to recognize the independence of the Armenian Republic and to internationalize the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. On the other hand, it seems to be generally condemning the announcement that the Supreme Council intends to leave Turkey in Constantinople. The geographical situation is seen in the accompanying map.

Once again the Sultan profits by the jealousies of the Powers, especially of the Powers which rule Mohammedan dependencies—Britain and France. Britain has not wanted to have France given a mandate to govern Turkey, and the French have not cared to see the Union Jack flying over the palace of the Sultan. Both would have been willing to compromise on Uncle Sam as a guardian for the Turk, but Uncle Sam did not want the responsibility.

CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE NOW DEFINITELY OUTLINED ZONES OF OCCUPATION IN ASIA MINOR

Americans who deplore the decision of the Supreme Council to leave the Sultan in Turkey ought to remember that if America had placed her international responsibilities above her purely National policies, if she had entered the League of Nations and made it a big, "going" concern, the Turk in all probability would have been relegated to Asia, where he belongs. Perhaps the Turk has to thank American provincialism hardly less than British and French imperialism for the fact that the Crescent may remain on St. Sophia. We have received, as we go to press, the following telegram from Mr. Henry Morgenthau, formerly American Ambassador to Turkey:

> Will you join in making a proper protest against British Premier's stand for recognition of continued Turkish rule in Constantinople? Every consideration of humanity and justice should deny the Turk, whose hands still are wet with the blood of countless thousands of his subject races, any continued rule over non-Moslem races. Prompt action alone can satisfy the conscience of America.
>
> HENRY MORGENTHAU.

In this protest we heartily join, and trust that such an expression of popular indignation in this country may be made against the proposal to maintain the Turk in Constantinople that the Supreme Council will hesitate to repeat the criminal blunder of the Treaty of Berlin in 1878.

THE DISCOVERER OF THE NORTH POLE

THERE never was any serious question among those capable of examining evidence that Admiral Peary was the true and only discoverer of the North Pole. It was because public suspicion as to polar claims had been aroused by the wretched and easily exposed fables palmed off on the world for a little time by Cook that Admiral Peary's record was scrutinized and criticised by some who were unduly and unreasonably impressed with the feeling "once bitten, twice shy." In point of fact, clear and scientific proof of an incontestable kind was available. So far as scientific instruments could determine, the long-sought point where latitude ceases and longitudes unite was crowned by Admiral Peary with the American flag on April 7, 1909. On September 9 he telegraphed from Indian Harbor, "I have nailed the Stars and Stripes to the North Pole," and he also then and there declared that he had the evidence of Eskimos who accompanied Cook showing that his claims were without foundation.

The Antarctic explorer Shackleton, whose portrait is here shown with that of

Keystone View Co.
ADMIRAL PEARY (RIGHT) AND SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON

Admiral Peary, when told of Peary's death, which took place at Washington on February 20, said of him: "The moment I met him I got an idea which never left me—that he was a man apart." Aside from the discovery of the Pole, Peary's concrete accomplishment is summed up by another explorer, the Danish Captain Mikkelsen, as follows: "Thanks to Peary, great unknown parts of Greenland were explored and mapped. He was the first to bring facts about northeast Greenland, and he discovered a large ice-free country north of Greenland, which bears his name. He reached the pole. I have no doubt whatever on this point."

Personally, Admiral Peary was not merely a bold adventurer but a careful, far-seeing polar strategist. His series of drives northward covered more than ten years, and each one was a preliminary reconnaissance preparatory to the final attempt. He learned that to make success possible the leader must not rely upon his ship or even upon his supplies, but must learn to live as the natives of the far North live. We have never seen Peary's character better analyzed than by Theodore Roosevelt in an introduction to Peary's book "The North Pole:"

> Probably few outsiders realize the well-nigh incredible toil and hardship entailed in such an achievement as Peary's, and fewer still understand how many years of careful training and preparation there must be before the feat can even be attempted with any chance of success. A "dash to the Pole" can be successful only if there have been many preliminary years of painstaking, patient toil. Great physical hardihood and endurance, an iron will and unflinching courage, the power of command, the thirst for adventure and a keen and far-

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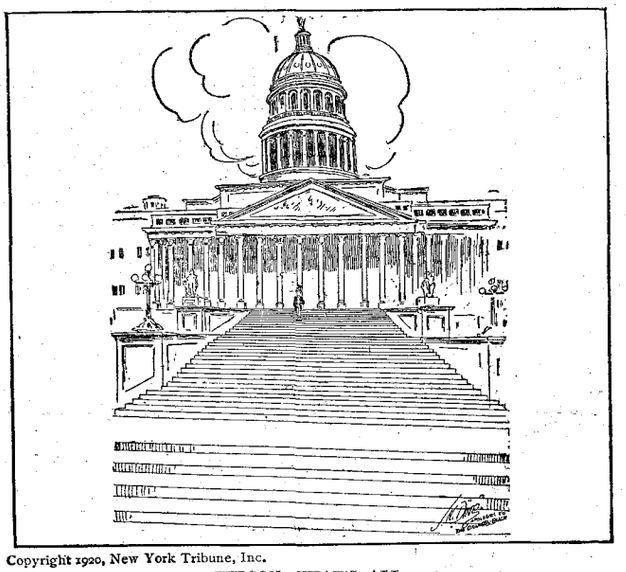
CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Darling in the New York Tribune



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WILSON, THAT'S ALL

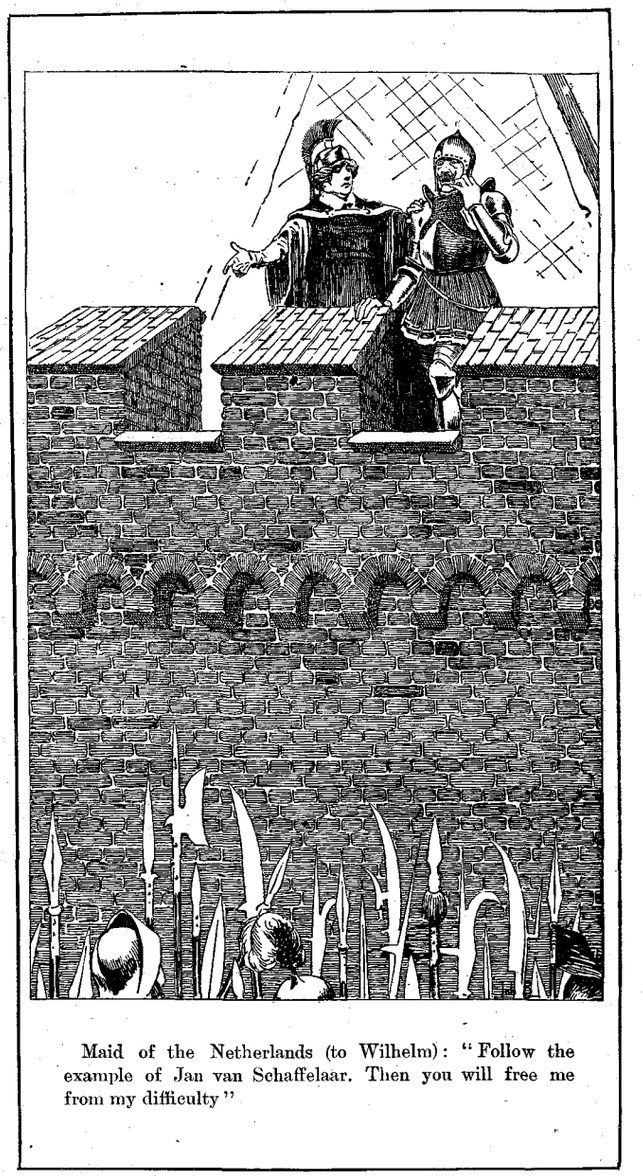
Kirby in the New York World

FATHER KNICKERBOCKER DIGGING HIMSELF OUT
A MEMORY OF THE RECENT BLIZZARD

Morris in the Sioux Falls Press

HOW TO RESTORE THE PURCHASING POWER OF A DOLLAR.—IT LOOKS AS THOUGH THE DOCTORS ARE BAFFLED

From De Amsterdammer (Amsterdam, Holland)



Maid of the Netherlands (to Wilhelm): "Follow the example of Jan van Schaffelaar. Then you will free me from my difficulty"

A DUTCH CARTOONIST ADVISES THE KAISER TO IMITATE A DUTCH HERO AND THROW HIMSELF ON THE PIKES

From the Westminster Gazette (London)

WITH RESERVATIONS

The League of Nations: "You used to call me your very ownest. Don't you love me any more, Jonathan?"
Jonathan: "Yep!—with reservations!"

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sighted intelligence—all these must go to the make-up of the successful Arctic explorer; and these, and more than these, have gone to the make-up of the chief of successful Arctic explorers, of the man who succeeded where hitherto even the best and bravest had failed.

A GOOD BEGINNING

THE amendment to the Stock Corporation Law proposed in the Assembly of New York State by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., derives some *éclat* from the fact that it is the first measure to be sponsored by him, but that is not its most important feature. This bill would empower stockholders of corporations, except banking and insurance companies, to provide in their by-laws for the election of their employees to their boards of directors. In order to make it certain that the men selected will be the real choice of their fellow-employees the bill requires the voting to be by secret ballot.

Mr. Morris L. Ernst, a young New York City lawyer who has been conspicuous before for his interest in civic affairs, is the framer of the bill. Mr. Ernst, who is chairman of the Committee on Industrial Relations of the City Club of New York, explains to The Outlook "that the aim of the bill is to let corporations experiment as far as they please in giving direct representation in management to their employees, as a step toward the attainment of better relations between employers and employees."

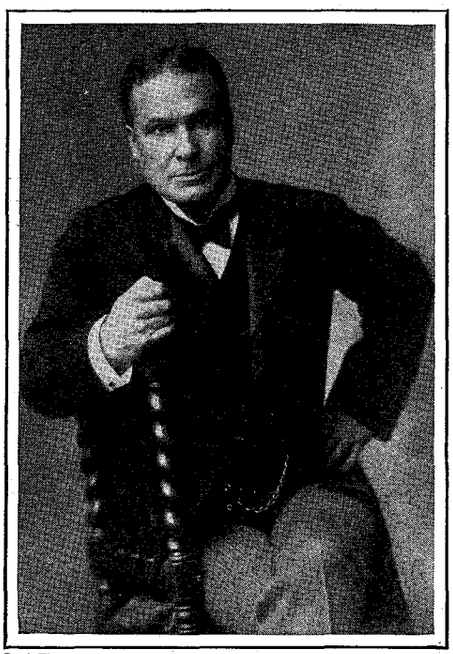
The bill is, in fact, just such a step in the right direction. Purely persuasive and permissive, it is an emphatic encouragement of conciliation. The Outlook hopes that New York will place itself by the side of Massachusetts by making this bill a law.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN RESIGNS

FOR more than a quarter of a century —twenty-eight years, in fact—Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman has governed the great and growing university at Ithaca. Under him Cornell has been, to use his own words, "a producer of production" in science, and in the skilled branches of engineering and agriculture it has been pre-eminently valuable. Yet it has also been a true university in that it has carried on all branches of learning with equal zest and in that its opportunities of knowledge have been universal in nature.

How much of this is due to Dr. Schurman all graduates of Cornell know. He has, however, the theory that the chief executive of a great institution should not retain the office much more than twenty-five years. It is in conformity with this view that he has just resigned the presidency of Cornell University. His purpose was postponed because he rightly held that in war time the universities were as indispensable as munition factories.

Dr. Schurman succeeded Dr. Charles K. Adams as President of the University, having held the Sage Professorship of Ethics and Philosophy at Cornell for six years. He is the author of several well-known books, such as "Agnosticism and Religion" and "The Ethical Import of Darwinism." He holds honorary degrees from at least half a dozen universities at home and abroad, and is an officer of the French Legion of Honor. One of his most noted public services was as the head of the first United States commission to the Philippines.



Paul Thompson

JACOB G. SCHURMAN

TEACHERS' SALARIES

ALL over the country there is an increasing shortage of teachers. In New York City, we learn, no less than thirteen hundred have left the service during the past year. As a result, thousands of children are either dismissed, or else are distributed among other classes, already shockingly overcrowded. The consequence to their own class-work and to the class-work of the children among whom they are temporarily billeted may be imagined. Radical legislation to increase salaries from twenty to forty per cent is necessary. As in the case of the division of cost between State and Nation in the pending Federal Educational Bill, so in this case the cost might very well be divided between city and State.

In Ohio a week's State-wide drive looking toward a new public attitude relative to the rewards of teaching has just taken place, and will be repeated in Indiana March 7–14. We append part of the admirable statement of Governor Cox, of Ohio, in setting aside "Teachers' Week:"

> As the result of the disturbed economic conditions of the times, the teaching staff of the public schools of the State has been greatly depleted. School authorities have been compelled to recruit from untrained ranks, and teacher shortage has necessitated frequent change in school terms. There have been enforced long vacations and even abandonment of some schools. . . .
>
> It is quite fitting, therefore, that we unite in striving to generate a deeper sympathy for school work to the end that we may put it upon a higher plane. . . . The opportunity lies before us to do noble service for humanity by enlisting in the cause of education the very elect of our young people, to the end that the children of Ohio may have the best teaching possible.

If teachers' salaries are not increased, our public school system is likely to collapse; and our public school system is the foundation of our citizenship. Especially is this so in our seaboard and certain central cities, where the large number of immigrants need the education that only the public schools can give.

PREACHERS' SALARIES

BUT what about preachers' salaries? Some interesting comparisons have been brought to light in a survey; it places the street laborer or hod-carrier in by far the more advantageous position from a monetary point of view. For example, in our Northern States less than 700 of the 8,823 ordained Baptist ministers receive as much as $1,500 per annum. In most cases the average salary is $683 annually, or less than one-third the present wage of the untrained, unskilled, foreign-born laborer.

Nor is this all. During the last two years day laborers have received an increase of wages equal to 225 per cent. But ministers, with few exceptions, have received no increase. As a result it is next to impossible for the majority of them to meet obligations imposed upon them by the advanced cost of living.

The standard of our salaries is actually lower than it was ten years ago, we learn from the Baptist report. Seventy-two per cent of the churches raise less than $1,000 yearly with which to meet expenses of light, fuel, music, and janitor, in addition to compensation for the pastor.

The Baptist report adds:

> Young men do not determine their call to the ministry on the basis of salary. But the church that puts this low estimate on the value of his services and the importance of his task is not likely to appeal successfully to the young man who prizes the one life he has to live and wants to make it count in the world.

Of course, some preachers' wives count for more in the general situation than they get credit for. Says a clergyman

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from Peru, Indiana, "The greatest financier of the time is not Frank Vanderlip or J. Pierpont Morgan, but the wife of the average minister. If the same degree of efficient management that has prevailed in the ministerial household could be applied to our industrial and political institutions, we could successfully compete in the markets of the world."

As far as the Baptists are concerned, the preacher's wife and the preacher himself, as well as educational, Americanization, and missionary work, should be taken care of by the $100,000,000 fund for which the Baptists are entering on a five-year campaign.

ORIENTAL INTRIGUE

ORIENTAL intrigue is a maze hard for an Occidental to pierce; indeed, Orientals sometimes lose their way in it. The report that Japan has tried to open negotiations with China for the return to the latter country of the territory and privileges which Japan took from Germany in Shantung indicates on the surface that Japan is ready sincerely to fulfill her promise in that regard. How puzzling, then, to the average American is the news that China has refused to accept Japan's offer!

Of course mutual suspicion is responsible for the deadlock. China says that Japan's proposal to withdraw Japanese troops from the Shantung railway means nothing, because Japan has already broken a previous promise to do that. China stands firm in her refusal to accept the Versailles Peace Treaty, believing that the only chance for the sort of Shantung settlement China wants lies in a direct appeal to the League of Nations, and that acceptance of the Versailles Treaty will estop her from petitioning the League to revise the Shantung adjustment.

By signing the Treaty of Peace with Austria, China became a member of the League, although she was greatly worried for a while by the efforts of Japan to have the provisions regarding Shantung, which are in the Versailles Treaty, also included in the Austrian Treaty on the theory that German and Austrian Eastern interests ought to be lumped together. China feels there is no need for her to sign the Versailles Treaty anyway, as peace between her and Germany has been brought about by Presidential mandate.

Americans interested in Far Eastern affairs are divided in sympathy. Some support the present position of China, while others feel that the Eastern Republic would do better to accept Japan's offer of restoration at its face value, counting on world public opinion to force Japan's fulfillment of her promise in case her regard for her own honor should prove weak. In other words, they say, "Let China give Japan the benefit of the doubt, and let Chinese suspicion of Japan be placed after instead of before the fact."

In a nutshell, the Chinese position toward Japan's offer of negotiations in regard to Shantung is that there is nothing to negotiate. As reported by the Associated Press correspondent in Peking, the Chinese contend "that China's declaration of war upon Germany had automatically ended Germany's treaty rights in Shantung, notwithstanding Japan's occupation of the territory through its capture from the Germans."

Probably the consensus of opinion of practical people the world over lies with the Japanese view that the Chinese contention, in the present instance, is not well made. We are confronted with facts, not theories. What the Allies thought of the political hue of the territory occupied by the Germans in Shantung was proved when they permitted British and Japanese troops to land there and drive out the Germans. At that time China was neutral. Was the ejection of Germany from Tsingtau by British and Japanese forces a violation of Chinese neutrality? The Allies thought not, for they regarded Tsingtau as German soil, and American public opinion at the time supported them.

One aspect of the Shantung issue in American politics is reflected by the following paraphrase of a reservation approved by many Senators:

"The United States withholds its assent to Articles 156, 157, and 158 [those dealing with Shantung], and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise under the said articles."

CLAUDIUS AND CLAUDIA

CLAUDIUS and Claudia, children, brother and sister, meet on the seashore and begin to talk and play. An angry animal appears and threatens them. Claudius kills the animal. The animal belonged to Corvinus, who now appears with his friend, Longinus, and demands to know why his animal had been killed. Claudius explains; but Corvinus and his friend go away in anger. Claudius and Claudia now journey across the sea to the villa of their friend Sextus on a near-by island. They tell Sextus of their experience with the beast. The news comes that two strangers have been persuading some enemy neighbors of Sextus to attack his harvesters. The strangers are captured and prove to be Corvinus and Longinus. They, knowing of the visit of Claudius and Claudia to Sextus, have taken revenge by inciting the neighbors to attack his estate. The captives are brought before Sextus, and imprisoned by him to the great satisfaction of Claudius and Claudia.

This little story was acted as a play the other day by the first-year-in-Latin boys of the Lawrence Smith School, New York City. The excellent acting of these boys and their surprising mastery of the language was due to the fact that they began their study of Latin with the full but simple sentence and proceeded gradually with a story, substantially the same as the one enacted in this play. Grammatical principles were explained as they arose; declensions and conjugations were learned as the need for them occurred; and the meaning of new words was conveyed by illustrations on the blackboard, not only drawn by the master but elaborated in their own way by the boys themselves, lack of drawing ability being no deterrent to the making of a useful picture for the purpose in view. The play was developed by means of questions and answers in Latin, the youngsters indeed being often called upon to tell the whole story in Latin as they remembered it.

Of course, with such a beginning, one might expect proportionately more from second and third year Latin classes. This was evident in a second play produced at the same time, its Latinity being more advanced. Many of the lines were taken from Cæsar's "Gallic Wars."

It is easy to see that the preparation for such plays only serves to make clearer and deeper *and permanent* the pupils' comprehension of the language they are studying.

THE RAILWAY BILL

IF the President carries out the terms of his Railway Proclamation, at 12:01 A.M., March 1, before this issue of The Outlook has reached all of its readers, the railways of the United States will have been returned to their private owners.

There will not be much difference to the traveler or shipper as he uses the railways on March 1 from what he had to encounter on February 29. He will doubtless find people standing in the aisles, delays in reaching terminals owing to broken-down locomotives, poorly equipped cars, and the other detriments to travel which have been experienced during the two years in which the Government has had charge of the railways. The shipper may begin to notice some difference, however, for on March 1 the freight agents of the several railways will again begin their competitive business.

But the railway companies themselves will notice a difference if the bill passed

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by Congress has been signed by the President. Its principal provisions are:

1. The railways are to be returned on March 1.

2. The existing scale of wages is to continue until September 1.

3. The existing rates are to continue until September 1; after that time the Inter-State Commerce Commission is to have power to fix the rates.

4. After September 1 all railways may pay out of their profits dividends to stockholders up to five and one-half per cent on the actual aggregate value of the properties. Profits over this amount will go to the Government. Some people have erroneously supposed that the Government *guarantees* five and one-half per cent profits, which is not at all the case. Roads which make no profits will have no dividends. To the five and one-half per cent the Inter-State Commerce Commission may add one-half of one per cent for betterments, improvements, and equipments—that is to say, the Inter-State Commerce Commission may grant such rates as will permit the owners of the properties to realize six per cent on their cash investment.

5. Earnings in excess of six per cent are to be divided equally between each carrier's reserve fund and the Federal General Contingent Fund. The Inter-State Commerce Commission is to administer the Federal Fund. It is to be used to aid the development of transportation by loans to carriers and the purchase of equipment to be leased to them.

6. The percentage of return as above described will remain in effect for two years from March 1, 1920. After that time the Commission will adjust it.

7. To help the railways over the period of transition from Federal to private operation a fund of $300,000,000 for the purpose of making loans to them is created. In addition a fund is appropriated to help wind up the Government Railway Administration's affairs.

8. The bill gives ten years to the railway companies in which to refund their indebtedness to the Government.

9. In place of the compulsory consolidation of railways into a number of great systems under the direction of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, as originally planned, the present compromise provides for permissive consolidation only.

10. Under the labor provisions of the bill a central tribunal of nine members is created with power to take jurisdiction of disputes between the railway companies and their employees which threaten interference with inter-State commerce. Of the members of this tribunal three are to represent labor, three the carriers, and three the public. The President of the United States is to nominate all the members, with the advice and consent of the Senate; he nominates directly the public representatives, and he nominates those representing the carriers and the employees from a list of these nominees to be submitted by each side. The tribunal will have power to subpœna witnesses and documentary evidence; failure to obey a subpœna may result in citation for contempt of court in any Federal district court. Decisions of this Board must be concurred in by at least five members, one of whom must be from the public group. The headquarters of the tribunal are expected to be in Chicago, but hearings may be held wherever the Board decides. Each member of the tribunal is to receive $10,000 as salary. Unfortunately, no penalty is provided for failure to accept the tribunal's decisions.

11. The Inter-State Commerce Commission's powers and membership are to be increased. The Commission is to exercise similar authority to that recently exercised by the Government Railway Administration. The Commission must pass on the issuance of securities by the carriers and on provisions for new railway loans. It must remove undue discriminations caused by inequalities of intra-State and inter-State rates. It may permit a carrier to charge less for a longer than for a shorter haul, but, in this case, must see that the service to the more distant point shall be compensatory. In time of emergency the Commission is given broad power over distribution of equipment and terminals without regard to ownership for the purpose of relieving congestion of traffic. In time of war the President is authorized to certify to the Commission that, in the interest of National defense, certain traffic must have preference; the Commission then makes the necessary orders. The Commission is also directed to prepare and adopt a comprehensive scheme of railway consolidation in the interest of transportation as a whole. The bill increases the size of the Commission to eleven members and increases the salaries of the Commissioners from $10,000 to $12,000 a year.

The bill is not an ideal measure. But it is doubtless the best that can be had at the present time; indeed, it was not generally anticipated that so good a basis for future development could be reached.

The objections to the bill come from two sources. First from labor. Although the anti-strike measure and the elaborate system of labor tribunals passed in the first Senate and House measures have been omitted, the vigorous objections made by labor to the certainly mild labor provisions of the bill indicate that such objection would exist in the case of any bill that provided for private control of the railways. The question of this control, however, has been settled for the present because both houses of Congress by large majorities have voted for private ownership.

The other objection comes from capital, especially as represented in the older, larger, and more profitable railway systems of the country. They do not relish the idea of rolling up dividends simply to pass them over to the Government.

The debates in Congress and the newspaper comment throughout the country make it pretty clear that the American people do not want either Government ownership or unionized labor control of the railways. What they want is efficient transportation service at reasonable rates. By reasonable rates they mean rates which will insure a fair return to the bona-fide investor, fair wages to labor, and fair prices to the shipper and passenger. They do not want millionaires made by stock-jobbing, nor will they tolerate business interrupted by strikes and violence. If under the new bill the railway tribunal award fair and just wages, if the Government authorities will encourage private genius and enterprise to improve railway operation, and if the Inter-State Commerce Commission is able to determine a fair estimate of the capital invested upon which five and a half per cent is to be paid to the investor, the general public will welcome a return to private ownership and operation.

But this can be achieved only by genuine co-operation between the three railway groups—the shippers, the workers, and the investors. If the shippers think only greedily of low freight rates, the workers only greedily of high wages, and the stockholders and officials only greedily of big profits, no railway bill of any kind can save the day.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENS

THE preliminary skirmishes in the coming Presidential contest are now beginning to be followed by the firing of the big guns in the campaign. Political lines are being drawn, issues are being defined, and the American voter must at least begin to form his decision as to his personal adherence to men, parties, and principles. It is said that about five million votes will be cast for the first time next November; if the Suffrage Amendment is ratified in time, this number will be increased. These new votes represent the great uncertain element in the election. Party action is beyond doubt the most workable political force in this country. Yet it may be argued that the many hundreds of thousands of voters who are not unalterable in their party adherence, or who come for the first time to the parting of the political ways, do, in fact, often sweep away the power from one

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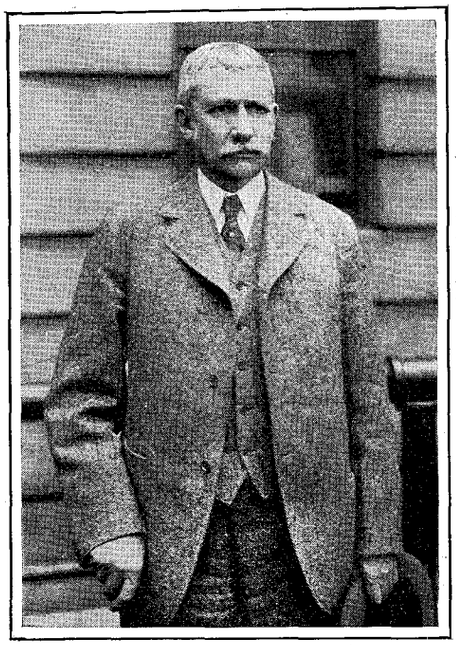
party and give it to the other. Thus, every voter must weigh within himself the claims of past association or family tradition that draw him to one party, the personal magnetism and ability of candidates, and the relative importance of the principles or proposed National policies set forth in party platforms and candidates' speeches. Once in our political history a party (the Progressive party of 1912) set forth, not a platform, but a programme of action with a pledge to carry out each item of that programme. In general, however, the voter must make allowance for vagueness or optimistic profuseness in platform assertions, and is more likely to be affected by one or two or three fiercely fought issues and by the personality of the candidate than by an intensive and exhaustive study of the platforms as a whole.

One mistake that may be made by the voter is to decide where he stands without fully considering the questions involved. It is for this reason that we think that the National American Woman Suffrage Association at its great meeting in Chicago was unwise in passing resolutions expressing the opinion of the Convention on such subjects as military training and reservations to the Covenant of the League. Of course such resolutions bind no one, but they seem to be out of line with the general excellent plan of changing the old suffrage association, as soon as the Amendment is ratified, into the National League of Women Voters, which shall be non-partisan and educative. No one, or practically no one, wants a woman's party. Women's new votes, exactly like those of men who cast their first vote, will go to the established parties just as association, opinion, and approval or disapproval of issues dictate. Their influence will be felt, not as a mass, but as individuals.

We spoke above of big guns in the campaign: The recent speeches of Elihu Root and Herbert Hoover and the platform of the New York State Republican party may surely so be classed. Mr. Root's utterances are distinctly tonic—shrewd, original, and large-minded. No wonder that the council of the League of Nations in recently selecting Mr. Root as one of the proposed high court of nations expressed its wish that, even if America stays out of the League, the court may have Mr. Root's counsel. Now, as always, Mr. Root is a forward-looking man, and he showed this forcibly when he urged that the Republican President, whose election he predicted, should, when he came into office, "urge upon the Society of Nations the reform of the League Covenant so as to make it establish the rule of public right rather than the rule of mere expediency."

To make the League what he wants it



(C) Clinedinst

ELIHU ROOT

to be Mr. Root would have a Congress of the Nations assembled, in which the United States and, indeed, all nations would be represented. That this purpose is not at all in opposition to thoroughgoing reservations to the League to secure American independence of action and Constitutional integrity is evident when so radical an enemy of the League as Senator Borah approves Mr. Root's statement and quotes it as evidence that it is impossible to keep the League as an issue out of the coming election. Mr. Root believes in making international law effective, and that there must be power behind a court enforcing such law. If this is to become a living fact, there must be, as Mr. Roosevelt so often pointed out, a clear distinction between justiciable and non-justiciable questions and a recognition of the fact that no nation will, or should, submit to others questions vitally concerning its own national honor.

(C) Paul Thompson

HERBERT HOOVER, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS, AND THE RETIRING PRESIDENT, HORACE V. WINCHELL (RIGHT)

Another issue thrown to the front by Elihu Root was "the unbridled expenditures of the Government during the war," his belief that those who had become accustomed to pouring forth money with both hands during the war were likely, now that war is over, to be lavish still, and the logical suggestion that it might be better to intrust the control of the public money to those who had not acquired the habit of throwing it away, even when it was necessary. The New York Republican platform distinctly reflected Mr. Root's utterances, adopting his plan of establishing an international high court of justice, denouncing the present Administration as "autocratic, narrow-minded, and purely partisan," asking for ratification of the Suffrage Amendment by the few States now needed, approving universal military training, privately owned railways under strict Government regulation, a budget system, and an industrial commission, and calling for the repeal of war legislation relating to business and taxation.

Mr. Hoover, in his address before the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and later in an address before Johns Hopkins University, also recognized the fact that the League of Nations is an important issue in the political campaign. He is, and always has been, of the belief that the American people want to be in the League, but now admits that reservations are necessary. Naturally, Mr. Hoover is much concerned about the misery and industrial agitation abroad. But he does not believe that America, with its great farmer population, will ever be controlled by wild radicals. One industrial utterance of his was certainly positive; namely, his belief that to refuse to uphold collective bargaining with representatives of the employees' own choosing is to deny entrance to a bridge to better industrial relations. Altogether Mr. Hoover's addresses make the impression of a man stronger on the economic and business side than on the political side. Probably few people have been deluded by the loose reasoning of those who have said that because Mr. Hoover wisely during his splendid relief work kept free from partisan political ties, therefore he might be a candidate of both parties. Political prediction is dangerous, but we venture to assert that both the old political parties will be found doing business at the old stand next November, each with its own candidate.

As always in a Presidential campaign,

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the voters may earnestly be urged to make allowance for campaign excitement, to listen and read carefully, to judge and decide soberly, and to trust in the soundness and intelligence of American democracy.

A LENTEN TALK

A FORTY-DAY wrestling with the devilish powers of the world is apt to show a man where he is weak. He may be chagrined to find it out and it makes him humble.

It is good for the soul to "walk humbly," to be sorry for sin, to ask forgiveness, to resolve to amend. And this not only because it is the one self-respecting course to pursue, but also because such a course puts the things of life into proper perspective. Such a course, to quote the blind man in St. John's Gospel, "hath opened my eyes; . . . whereas I was blind, now I see."

We too now see what we must and what we must not do. In all ages, "Lord, what must I do to be saved?" has been the soul's elemental cry. What must I do? What must we do?

The occupation of Lent is self-examination—not only to rake over the past but to prepare for the future, and for the present to know the particular duty for the particular hour, so that we can say: "To *this* end was I born, and for *this* cause came I unto the world."

Nor is such duty a harsh necessity. Gratitude for the opportunity of service has come equally with the realization of the duty of service—it is, indeed, the motive for that duty. We have no further use for that dull old maxim, "Be virtuous and you will be happy." We now have a better motive, gratitude. Thus the reward of duty well performed is not merely some prize at the end of the race; it is the ever-present, never-ending gratitude at deliverance from cloudy error into the clear light of fact.

If Lent means humility, gratitude, response to duty, to the individual, it means those things also to the Nation. As our Nation reviews its past it finds itself grateful for having achieved representative government and having at various times praiseworthily helped other nations that have been struggling towards better national living. But, in its Lenten review, it also sees itself a Nation puffed up with self-sufficiency, one which had thought itself quite the best of all nations both as to native goodness and as to inherent strength. It sees itself having even reached smug complacency in this comfortable conviction. It sees itself so enjoying the continuance of creature comforts and prosperity as actually to nod "Yes" when pacifists proclaimed that peace must be kept at any price—why, after the beginning of the war we waited nearly three years before we showed by National action that there was a moral price too great to pay.

The war is ended—apparently! But our obligation is not ended.

The war has left trouble everywhere. In this and every other country it is the duty of men to work and save as never before if they would avoid bankruptcy. The spirit of Lent, moving the Nation to review its past, may also move it to responsive duty in the economic as well as in the moral world.

If the war has left general economic discord, it has left particular discord in Central Europe and Armenia. It is reflected in the cries of men, women, and children, starving, freezing, and with no work. Shall we stop our ears to this discord? Or shall we stop the discord? We have food, fuel, and raw materials for their industries. They cannot pay us cash, and so, two months ago, the Secretary of the Treasury asked Congress to grant authority to the United States Gráin Corporation to offer those peoples credit for flour from its surplus on hand. As Congress has, astoundingly, not acted yet, is it not the Nation's Lenten duty at once to give evidence to Congress of the Nation-wide desire that it shall act as requested? We have helped to save Europe from famine in war time. Shall we now hold back in peace time, when Europe, still more sorely stricken, asks not a gift, but credit?

OUR DISABLED SOLDIERS

SIXTEEN months ago he was flattening his body into the mud to make the most of the scant cover on the bush-fringed lip of a little hill overlooking the dark-brown coils of the Meuse. At the age when he should have been captain of his high school baseball nine he was captain of a company of infantry, boy infantry, as good infantry as any war has ever produced.

The air was full of the whirring of shells passing back and forth between the Boche guns ahead and the American guns behind this tenuous line of tattered, muddy, unshaved doughboys. Not all the enemy shells whirred by to hunt out the Yankee guns; now and then one landed in these bushes with a heavy jolt. After one of these jolts there was a pile of fresh gravel where this young captain had been. They dug him out, an armless torso caked in mud and blood.

But youth is hard to kill, and he did not die. To-day, sixteen months after the armistice, he lives, though he cannot make a living. Sympathetic relatives, poor enough beforehand, now sacrifice their little savings to keep him fed and clothed. Perhaps he has never heard that the Federal Board for Vocational Education was commanded by Congress to help just such men as he, to teach them a trade at which they can become self-supporting. Or perhaps, like thousands of other disabled soldiers, he has heard too much of this Board, perhaps he has experienced the disappointment, the despair, which the gross inefficiency of the Board has brought to thousands of young Americans who gave up their own soundness of health and wholeness of limb to protect their country.

If there is truth in half the charges of contemptible carelessness and neglect of duty brought against the Federal Board for Vocational Education by the New York "Evening Post," then this country's treatment of its disabled soldiers is a National disgrace. In summary, the charges made by this reputable New York newspaper as the result of the investigation of its staff correspondent, Mr. Harold A. Littledale, are:

That nineteen months after the organization of this Board, out of 110,000 men eligible for training only 24,000 are placed in training, and the number actually placed in gainful employment is only 217.

That in every case the Board has thrown the whole burden of proving his misfortune on the disabled man, whereas it was the intention of Congress and the Nation that the disabled man should have the benefit of the doubt; and that, moreover, very many cases deserving help have been deliberately denied attention.

That even where men are accepted for training a delay of six months is usual and of eleven months not uncommon, before instruction begins, so clumsy is the machinery of the Board.

That in the month of December, 1919, the Board paid $386,807 in salaries to 3,242 employees, while it paid out only $139,335 for tuition to train 21,537 disabled soldiers. In short, that the management of the Board is clogged by red tape, favoritism, and petty personal politics to a degree which has made its activities thus far a ghastly failure.

Not a few causes for this disgraceful fiasco seem to exist, but probably the prime one is that after creating the organization Congress left the Board with responsibility to no branch of government except the Congress itself.

No one who saw the American soldier in action, no one who knows a tenth of what he went through, can name anything within the power of the Nation to give which is too good for him. The very least the country can do is to keep the promises she made to her sons when she asked them to fight. The whole matter of the past treatment and future needs of our disabled soldiers ought to be given a full and non-partisan and immediate investigation.

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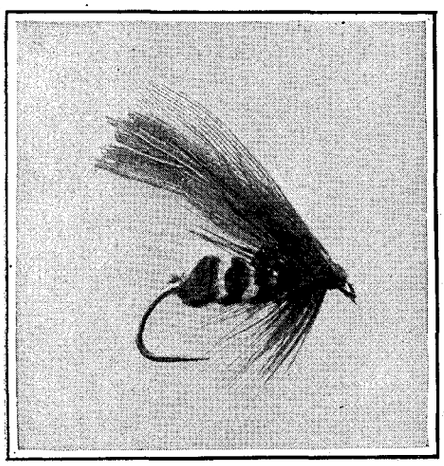
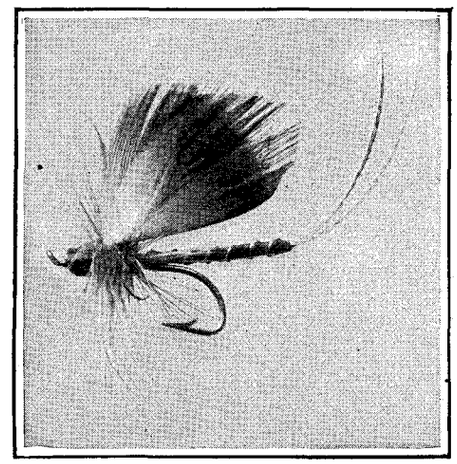


FISHERMEN, WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT IT?



Editors never know where their words will fall to ground and take root. In The Outlook of August 6, 1919, appeared an article by a member of The Outlook's staff, Mr. Harold T. Pulsifer, urging fly fishermen to substitute barbless for barbed hooks, at least whenever they were fortunate enough to find their way to wild waters. At the head of this article are enlarged reproductions of two artificial flies tied on barbed and barbless hooks. It is obvious that a barbed hook cannot be withdrawn without tearing and mutilating the tissue in which it is inserted. The barbless hook, on the other hand (if the pull on the fish line be slacked), can be withdrawn from the hard lip of a trout without the slightest damage.

The barbless hook was urged by Mr. Pulsifer as an important measure of conservation, and the approving comments of many good sportsmen upon this article lead us to believe that it was favorably received. Not long since, it was republished entire in "The American Angler," one of the best and most sportsmanlike publications devoted to the art of Izaak Walton, and other sporting magazines have commented on it or requested articles on the same theme from its author.

Now comes a protest against this article from an American who is an official of the Argentine Government, who asks that his name be withheld. We have asked Mr. Pulsifer to reply, and the protest and the answer are published below.—THE EDITORS.

A Barbless Hook but a Barbed Custom

IN The Outlook of August 6, 1919, there is a plea for the more general use of the barbless hook by Mr. H. T. Pulsifer which appears to me to disclose an objectionable practice.

His whole argument appears to rest upon "We put 'em back alive." His statement that "In one morning's fishing, out of fifty successive fish which I hooked I found it only necessary to take three out of the water in order to release them from the line," awakens curiosity. Why did he hook these fifty fish? The supposition is that he did not need them for the frying-pan, and almost certainly they were *not* under size.

I suspect that if the fish had been consulted they would gladly have foregone the joy rides and the valuable knowledge of how much better it is to be stabbed by a bayonet than by a Malay kris. From which I deduce that the aforesaid hooking of fifty fish was for the sole pleasure of Mr. Pulsifer. If it can be shown that hooking fish and returning them alive after tiring them out tends to increase their enjoyment of life, or their size or number or flavor, or exerts a civilizing influence on the fisherman, then no great objection will be raised to the practice.

Mr. Pulsifer complains because barbless hooks are not more generally sold. Is it possible that they are not more extensively stocked by dealers for this very reason—that they and the majority of fishermen do not approve of the practice of "putting 'em back alive"?

I have been an ardent rod wielder all my life, but never since my bent-pin days have I caught fish to return them alive, and in my simplicity it was a shock to hear such a practice openly referred to. I am no saint and have frankly enjoyed the sport of fishing and shooting with all of its pains and suffering to dumb animals. I have deplored this phase, as I think most sportsmen do, but looked upon it in the same way as the sacrifice of animals and fowls for food, to be accomplished in as humane a manner as possible.

FAIRPLAY.

Córddoba, Argentina, November 30, 1919.

A Barbless Hook and a Barbless Custom

Let me first answer some of the direct statements in "Fairplay's" letter and then proceed to a general defense of the barbless hook. "Fairplay" is not a sentimentalist who deplores all fishing and hunting, and therefore his letter deserves a careful reply.

The supposition that I did not need the fish for my frying-pan is quite correct. My appetite when in the woods is the despair of the camp cook, but I should have great difficulty in consuming fifty fish a day even if the law permitted. "Fairplay's" supposition that none of the fish was undersized is not correct. I would hazard a guess that at least half of them would have had to stretch their spinal columns to go over the legal limit of six inches—a limit which, by the way, should be raised. The fact is, that on the day in question I was fishing for pleasure, and for the purpose of securing for my own satisfaction definite data as to the holding qualities of barbless hooks, and also as to the percentage of fish, hooked thereon, which could be released without handling.

I feel that "Fairplay" is mistaken in saying that the use of the barbless hook is not a sportsmanlike development of the art of angling. When a man fishes with a barbless hook he has a power of painless selection denied him with the use of its barbed rival. No matter how a fish is caught, the barbless hook can be removed without any injury to the fish.

The barbless hook permits the angler to return uninjured to the water all the fish which are undersized and also the larger fish which it is desirable to save for breeding purposes. When a fish escapes from a barbed hook in the process of pitting its instinct against the angler's skill, I suspect that many times it is more severely injured than the angler knows. When a fish drops from a barbless hook, there is not even a possibility of injury. I have seen waters over which fishermen had passed who used barbed hooks which showed an unpleasant number of hurt fish struggling at the surface. Many of these fish were undersized trout which had been put back in obedience to the law. I have never seen any evidence of such result from the use of the barbless hook.

If "Fairplay" is an ardent rod wielder, he has doubtless known the joy of planning an expedition to the woods as he sat at his desk. When he lived in North America perhaps his winter months were made endurable by the thought of delicate tackle laid away against the coming of spring. Perhaps from time to time he took down his rods, rearranged his fly book, and spent an evening with some angling friend discussing the merits of various lures and the charms of familiar lakes and streams. If such is the case, I wonder what happened when spring came and he found himself once more deep in the woods of Maine, of Minnesota, or Oregon. Did he go down to his favorite pool and, after a careful measurement of his appetite, say, "To-day I will take two fish or three fish or five fish"? When he had reached his alimentary limit, even though that limit were secured in the first ten minutes of fishing (as might well be done in many wild waters), did he take his rod apart and betake himself back to camp? If he did, he is a most unusual angler, an angler

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who could give points to Job or the patient Griselda on the score of self-restraint. I'll wager that if he happened to be fishing on some ponds or streams I could name, if he didn't stop at the end of ten minutes he either brought in more than his appetite required, or put back his surplus fish, or the fish were not rising on the day that is under discussion.

If anglers in wild waters (or anglers anywhere who have secured all the fish they wish to eat) can only be persuaded to use the barbless hook, they will help immeasurably, I believe, in the conservation of our American fishing. What do you think about it, brothers and sisters of the angle? HAROLD T. PULSIFER.

KNOLL PAPERS

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

"WHAT IS MAN?"

WE hear much about the love of God for his children; not so much about the respect of God for his children. Yet God's respect for men is quite as striking a feature of the Hebrew faith as his love for them, and faith in man is quite as essential an element in the Hebrew religion as faith in God. The difference is important: faith in God is faith in what he is; faith in man is faith in what he may become.

In the opening chapter of the Hebrew anthology a clean-cut distinction is made between man and the rest of the animal creation. Man is made in the image of God, and to him is given mastery over nature and the brute creation. And this image is equally in both the sexes, and to both the sexes this dominion is equally given.

> So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them. And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.

This poet's conception of the dignity and authority of man appears the more remarkable if we compare it with the prevalent conception of the most civilized nation of Israel's childhood—the Egyptian nation. In Egypt the sun and moon and stars were gods, the river Nile was a god, the cattle that browsed upon its banks were gods, the very beetle which burrowed in its mud was a god, and men were the slaves of the Pharaohs and the priests. To them came this startling message: You are the image of the invisible God, and these things, which in the house of your bondage you have been taught to reverence as divine, are the furniture of your house, or instruments for your use, or subjects of your dominion.

When the Israelites are led by Moses to the foot of Mount Sinai, before God will take the position of King of Israel he bids Moses submit to the people the question whether they accept him as their king, and he is elected by universal suffrage. When the wilderness wanderings are over, and Israel reaches the Promised Land, Joshua resubmits the question to the people, and the children by vote ratify the action of the preceding generation. When they weary of the rule of the non-hereditary judges and demand a king, God bids Samuel comply with their demand, but the king is hedged about by constitutional restrictions. When these are disregarded by apparently the greatest though not the best king in their history, the free spirit of the people is demonstrated by the successful revolution which follows Solomon's death. Land monopoly is guarded against, though not always successfully, by a constitutional provision that the land belongs to Jehovah and the landowners are only tenants for life. When the people borrow from the nations about a priestly and sacrificial system, priestly power is guarded against by a constitutional provision making the priesthood financially dependent on the unenforced contributions of the people, and the sacrificial worship is left wholly optional—no one in Hebrew history was ever punished, no one was ever condemned, for refusing to offer sacrifices. When the government becomes corrupt, and the people apostate, and national disasters threaten, the prophets appeal, rarely to the king or the court, habitually to the people as the fountain of authority and therefore as responsible for the evil conditions. And when the generation-long captivity comes to an end and the people are left to decide for themselves whether they will return to their home-land or remain in the land of exile, some choose one alternative, others choose the other.

When the New Testament opens, Israel has ceased to be a nation. Its liberties are gone. It is a subject of the Roman Empire. The leaders of Israel announce this subjection in the astounding declaration, "We have no king but Cæsar." But their Messiah carries into the new message the spirit of faith in man which distinguished the old. He is himself neither prince nor priest, but a child of the common people. He selects his companions from the peasant population. He reaffirms man's dominion in parables, in which he compares him to a steward to whom an absent lord intrusts the charge of his estate. After a year of tuition Jesus sends his immediate friends—at one time twelve, at another time seventy—to proclaim the principles of the new order which is to overspread the world, and leaves his messengers to learn those principles by teaching them to others. When he dies he commissions them to carry on his mission. He gives them no creed, prescribes no ritual, forms for them no organization, leaves all that to them. But in explicit terms he puts on them and on his disciples for all time the responsibility of creating a new world. You can, he tells them, banish sin or let it remain. If you banish it, it will be banished; if you retain it, it will be retained. I will be your companion, but the task is yours.

Going in this spirit, the disciples of Jesus carry the message of hope and inspiration to the poor, the ignorant, the slaves and ex-slaves. And their message is one of unbelievable hope. The titles which they give to their Master they give in modified form to his followers. He is the only begotten Son of God, they are sons of God; he is King of kings and the great high priest, they are kings and priests unto God; he is the light of the world, they are lights in the world; he is the express image of God's person, they are predestined to be conformed to the same image that he may be the first-born among many brethren; he is filled with all the fullness of God, and for his followers the Apostle prays that they also may be filled with all the fullness of God.

The lack of this faith in man has been the primary cause of incredible tragedies in the history of the human race. Man has believed in the priests and said to them, Do you govern us. And the result has been the sword and the fagot, the torture chamber and the inquisition. He has believed in the men of noble breeding and said to them, Do you govern us. And the result has been Bourbonism in France, Kaiserism in Germany, and Czardom in Russia. He has believed in the energetic, the enterprising, the possessors of the world wealth, and he has said to them, Do you govern us. And the result has been slavery in America, absentee landlordism in Ireland, and incredible poverty in Italy, France, Germany, Russia, and parts of England. Now it is proposed to say to the proletariat—the poor, the houseless, the hand-workers—Do you govern us. And there are apparently men of intelligence—teachers, college instructors, parlor Bolsheviki, here and there even a minister—who want to try this experiment, for no other evident reason than that it has never before been tried.

If democracy is a form of government, it is still an experiment. For as a form of government the best that can be said for it is that it is an attempt to build a social order on faith in the unproved possibilities in human nature. But if democracy is a spirit of life, if it is faith in man, life for man, good will toward all men, it is not an experiment, it is a profoundly religious faith.

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THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF RELIGION AND THE INTERCHURCH MOVEMENT

BY THEODORE H. PRICE

A CABLE from London published on the financial page of the New York "Evening Post" of January 10 1920, ends with these paragraphs:

FINANCIAL POLICY

Yet, as showing how the controversy rages around the question of a cheap or dear money policy, the upholders of the former argue that the bank rate should be lowered because of the prospective addition to the central stock of gold. I have reason to believe at present that the anti-inflationist policy is likely to prevail, which should mean the continuance of the present bank rate, with determined efforts to check speculation and proclaim the gospel of work.

There is a growing feeling that the only hope of checking the Bolshevik spirit throughout the world lies either in a stronger suppression by the leading Governments of the revolt against law and order, or in a genuine religious revival. This statement, while startling, reflects, not the opinions of excited politicians or religious fanatics, but the views of hard-headed business men.

These paragraphs are reprinted in the order in which they first appeared under the sub-head "Financial Policy," that it may be clear that there was no evangelistic purpose in the cable, which dealt almost exclusively with finance and business.

That "hard-headed business men" should have come to feel that the spread of Bolshevism could be checked by "a genuine religious revival" is a statement that will surprise many; and that it should have been thought worth while to cable it from London and print it along with the financial news in a leading metropolitan daily will be even more surprising to those who have been in the habit of thinking of religion and business as two widely separated and unrelated things.

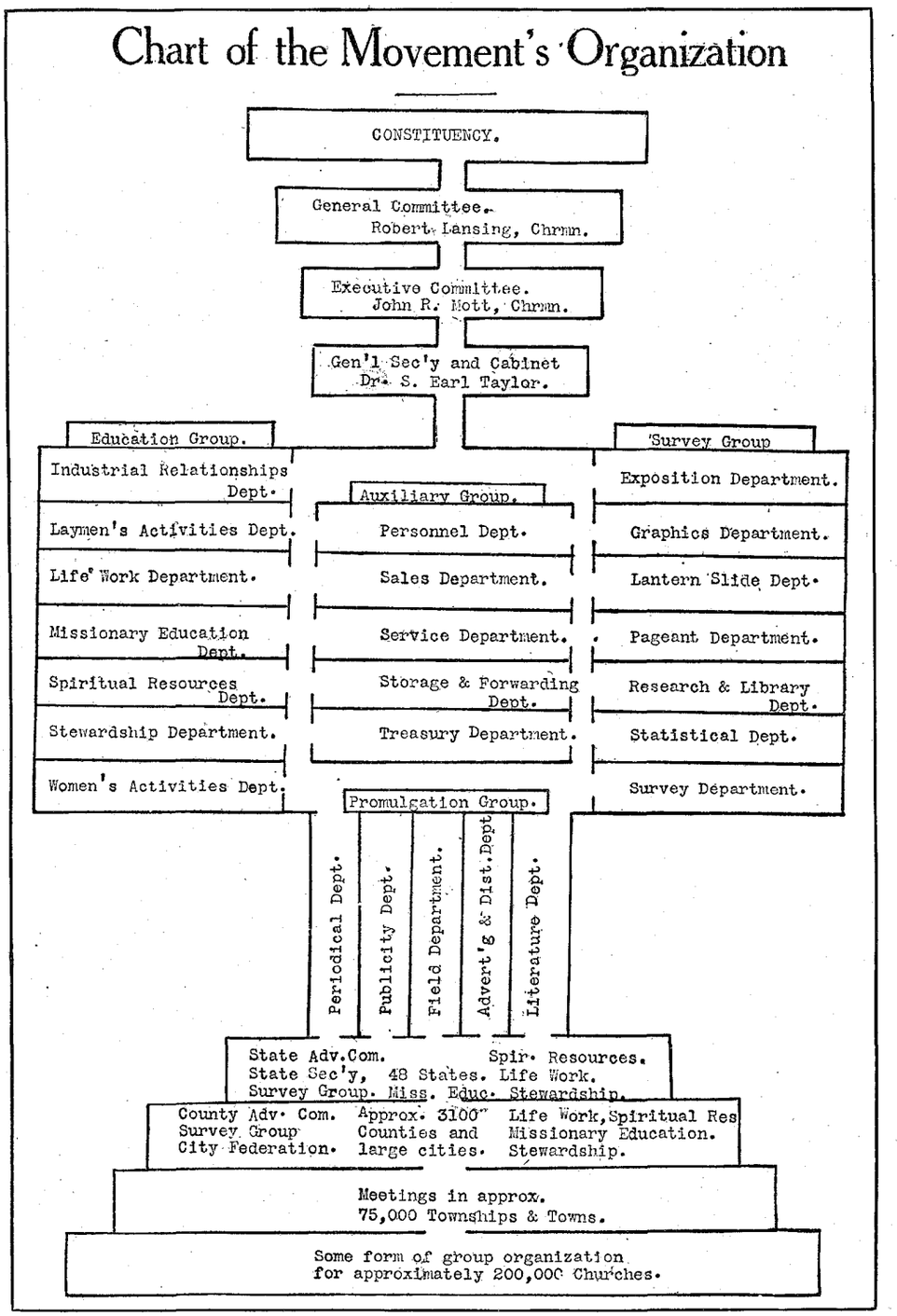
The purpose of this article is therefore to inquire into the economic value of religion in the future; and by religion is meant the Christian religion, whose various sects or churches claim about 576,000,000 adherents, or one-third of the world's population.

To some, such an inquiry may seem iconclastic or irreverent, but it is not so intended; and those who maintain that a religious faith insures our happiness in the life beyond the grave can hardly object to proof that it will also insure us against unhappiness and disorder here.

No elaborate argument seems necessary to demonstrate the material value of the Christian religion or its surviving progenitor, Judaism, in the past. In the lands and among the peoples that compose Christendom self-government has attained a higher development, science has had a greater advance, wealth has increased more rapidly, life has been made more comfortable, there is less disease and misery and a higher degree of physical well-being, than anywhere else in the world.

The question, then, is not whether religion *has been* an aid to social and material progress, but whether it *will be* similarly helpful in the future. There are many who assert, or by their attitude admit, that since evolutionary philosophy has made it difficult to believe in the supernatural, the church has lost its hold upon the minds of men, and that it is simply a rudimentary survival that has no real utility under present conditions.

This disbelief in the practical value of religion is at the bottom of the indifference toward its institutions that has been so much commented upon of late. The church can no longer use the fear of hell and the hope of heaven to compel respect for and compliance with its teachings. In his "Seven Great Statesmen" the late Andrew D. White put Fra Paolo Sarpi, who died in 1623, at the head of the list, because he had the courage to face excommunication rather than advise the Venetian Republic to acknowledge the temporal power of the Pope. Religious independence has been on the increase ever since. To-day a large portion of the Western world thinks that it is independent of religion, and the support that is given to the church is due largely to the force of inherited habit, or to a respect for tradition, or to a desire to do



THE INTERCHURCH MOVEMENT—ITS OFFICIAL PERSONNEL AND ITS DEPARTMENTS

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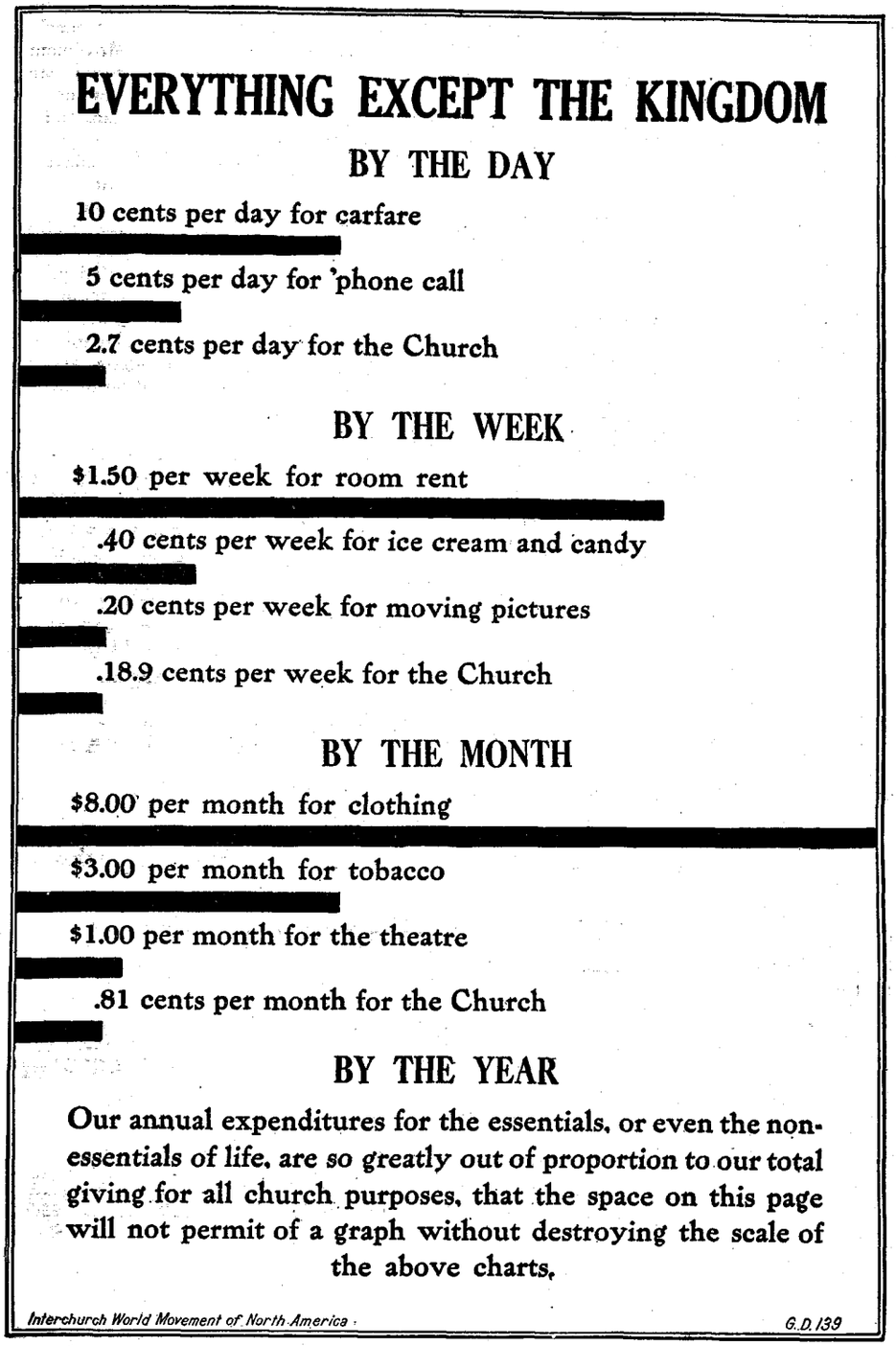
EVERYTHING EXCEPT THE KINGDOM
BY THE DAY
10 cents per day for carfare
5 cents per day for 'phone call
2.7 cents per day for the Church
BY THE WEEK
$1.50 per week for room rent
.40 cents per week for ice cream and candy
.20 cents per week for moving pictures
.18.9 cents per week for the Church
BY THE MONTH
$8.00 per month for clothing
$3.00 per month for tobacco
$1.00 per month for the theatre
.81 cents per month for the Church
BY THE YEAR
Our annual expenditures for the essentials, or even the non-essentials of life, are so greatly out of proportion to our total giving for all church purposes, that the space on this page will not permit of a graph without destroying the scale of the above charts.
Interchurch World Movement of North America
G.D.139

A CHART THAT BRINGS OUT THE NEED OF MORE GIVING FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES

the conventional thing and be included among those who are considered and consider themselves conservative.

Now, unless he be a believer in the divine origin of religion, no one can dogmatize with regard to its obligations or its value in the future; but it is submitted that the cable from London used as a text for this article and the many other similar expressions of hope in the world's social and political rebirth through a revival of religion suggest that it would be well for us at least to try a method that has been so successful in the past and for whose application there is such a general demand at present.

In his address before the New Era Conference of the Presbyterian Church at Lake Geneva last September, Secretary Lansing said: "To bring men back to the spiritual standard, to make Christ's principles an impelling force in the reconstruction of society, and to teach men to think true and live true is the mighty task to which the church is called." Hundreds of other such utterances could be quoted. The question is, Will the church respond to the demands that are being made upon her and bring about "the reconstruction of society" that is hoped for as a result?

No one knows; but from the low standpoint of self-interest alone the experiment seems worth the effort and cost that it will involve. The people of the United States pay about $1,000,000,000 a year for insurance against fire, casualty, dishonesty, accidents at sea, and the other hazards to which they or their property are exposed. This does not include ordinary life insurance, for which another $1,000,000,000 or more is paid.

These payments, aggregating at least two billion dollars annually, do not avert the disasters against which they are supposed to provide indemnity. They simply redistribute the resulting loss among a large number of people so that it can be more easily borne. It is claimed that a universal acceptance of the Christian religion will not only insure us against the losses of disorder, strife, and war, but that it will prevent them. In the past these losses have been so enormous that they are beyond our comprehension. The cost of the great war now ended has been estimated at $337,946,179,657 by Professor Bogart, of the University of Chicago. No one knows what these figures mean. The losses caused by the 3,181 strikes and lockouts reported in the United States in the year 1918 are estimated at over two billion dollars.

According to the Census of 1910 there were 111,498 persons in the prisons of the United States, and in that year 479,289 criminals were sent to jail for terms of varying lengths. Most of this number were convicted for violations of the decalogue, which, be it remembered, is the basis of all our criminal laws.

But it is as unnecessary as it is impossible to specify the hundreds of ways in which economic loss and waste would be avoided if the Christian religion ruled the life of Christendom. The total sum saved would be so enormous that the war debt would seem trivial beside it; and to the economist or the business man the vision of a thoroughly Christianized world ought to be so entrancing that he would be willing to waive all his theological quibbles, dismiss his doubts, and devote himself wholeheartedly and unreservedly to its realization.

This is the conclusion that I have reached after reading the programme and surveys of the Interchurch Movement submitted at the conference of that organization held in Atlantic City early in January.

Though the Movement represents what has always been an aspiration of broad-minded churchmen, in its present shape it is hardly more than two years old. It seems to have been born out of the war and to have come into being because the world needed it. According to the United States Bureau of Religious Statistics, there are in this country 198 separate Protestant religious bodies or denominations, claiming a membership of 25,491,774 persons. This does not include the Roman Catholic Church, with a membership of 15,742,262 persons, the Eastern Orthodox or Greek Church, with its 250,340 members, or Jewish congregations numbering 359,998 persons.

Briefly, the Interchurch Movement seeks to co-ordinate the activities of all the Protestant bodies in the home and foreign fields. Its aim is not unity but co-operation, and its purpose is to promote efficiency and vigor without impairing denominational individuality. To this end it has undertaken the most complete survey of the world's religious needs and opportunities that has ever been

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planned. Thus far it has secured the adherence of 28 Protestant bodies, having a membership of 16,636,111 persons. Upon the underwriting of the adhering organizations $2,335,000 has been provided for the direct costs of the work. Of this about $1,750,000 had been expended up to January 1, 1920.

The scheme of the organization and the personnel of its chief officers are shown in the chart on page 369.

To the business man the most impressive feature of these surveys and plans is their precision and definiteness and their effectiveness in contrasting what *has* been done with what *can* be done to forward the cause of Christianity throughout the world.

The story of what *has* been done is depressing. The picture of what *may* be and *can* be done is inspiring. Thus it is shown that $249,778,505 was the total of all the contributions of American Protestantism in the year 1918 for church work of every character; that this was an average of two cents and seven mills per day for each member, and that if this average is raised to thirteen cents and seven mills per day a billion dollars more will be provided.

The same idea is perhaps even more effectively driven home in the chart headed "Everything Except the Kingdom" (see page 370); and the underpayment of the 51,272 Protestant ministers whose salaries average only $744 a year is emphasized by an illustrated comparison between a minister's pay and the cost of an automobile (see adjoining column).

Looking forward from the present to the future, the survey division of the Movement submits a budget which contemplates raising and spending $1,320,214,551 for church work of all sorts in the next five years by the various religious bodies thus far affiliated with it. This budget appears to involve an increase of about 100 per cent in the contributions of the church membership. It is based on estimates of the minimum requirements of the religious work that ought to be done in the United States, in Mexico and South America, and in Asia, Africa, the Philippine Islands, and all the countries of Europe except Great Britain. As an example, the programme for Mexico includes eight agricultural schools, a social center in every town of more than fifteen thousand people, a university in the City of Mexico, and the enlargement and multiplication of schools of all grades.

In the home field a thoroughgoing study of the unchurched and overchurched areas of the United States is proposed, and an investigation of the industrial situation is recommended.

But it is impossible to give an adequate idea of what is planned within the necessary limits of a magazine article. The following paragraphs taken from a card headed "The Interchurch World Movement" are better than anything I can write:

What it is. The Interchurch World Movement has been called into existence for the purpose of developing a plan whereby the evangelical churches of North America may co-operate in carrying out their educational, missionary, and benevolent programmes at home and abroad.

Scope. The Interchurch World Movement has set itself the task of discovering and grouping the facts concerning the world's needs; of building a programme of inspiration and education based on these facts; of developing spiritual power adequate for the task; and of securing enough lives and money to meet the needs.

Survey and Budget. The facts are being ascertained by means of a world-wide survey, and the needs of the world as revealed by this survey are being budgeted in terms of men and money sufficient to meet them.

Education. The "Interchurch Bulletin" informs workers in the churches and in the Movement of the latest developments in the programme of the organization. Several periodicals—"World Outlook," "Everyland," "La Nueva Democracia"—are published by the Movement for the dissemination through the churches of information concerning the Kingdom. Literature explanatory of the Movement, and designed to develop the spiritual resources of the churches, Christian stewardship, and life service, is widely distributed by the Movement.

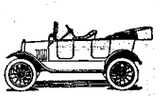
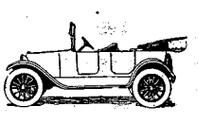
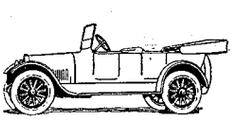
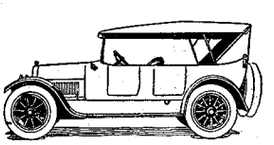
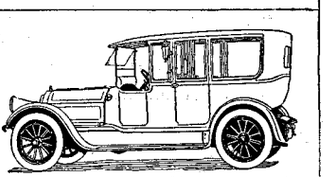
Enlistment. A great spiritual campaign will seek the enlistment of the entire life of consecrated men, and of money sufficient to carry to completion the whole programme of the organization.

Administration. For economy and conservation in the work of the Kingdom, interdenominational co-operation, which has been steadily increasing during recent years, is to be carried just as far as the condition of separate organizations will permit. But the Movement does not in any way seek to displace or interfere with the autonomy and responsibility of administration of the co-operating agencies.

Surely this statement of its purpose and its hopes should bring to the support of the Interchurch Movement all the men and women in America who are willing to admit that the benignant influence of Christianity in the past justifies the presumption that it will continue to benefit the world in the future and that its growth and extension should for this reason be vigorously encouraged.

Ministerial Support in Terms of Automobile Cost and Upkeep

Instrinsic values and prices are not the same thing. A good man is worth far more than any machine. The world needs to be educated up to this idea.

Minister's Salaries	Note that:	Types of cars
Class 1. Salary $600 a year.	These ministers receive, for a whole year's work, a sum less than the initial cost of the cheapest car on the market.	
Class 2. Salary $600 to $900 a year.	Many an individual layman spends more for and on his car than the whole congregation pays for its minister's entire yearly salary.	
Class 3. Salary $900 to $1,500 a year.	A car is only one item in the business man's budget. A minister has to support his family for a whole year often on less than this one item costs his parishioner.	
Class 4. Salary $1,500 to $3,000 a year.	A car can serve at best but a few people. A minister serves the whole community all the time. A car is a constant liability. A good minister is a permanent asset.	
Class 5. Salary $3,000 to $5,000 a year.	It is often more profitable to act as chauffeur in a luxurious limousine than to shepherd a thousand souls. This inequality is neither just nor necessary. Let us help change it.	

"How much better is a man than a machine!"

AN EFFECTIVE CHART ISSUED BY THE INTERCHURCH MOVEMENT.—THE CAR MAY BE AN INDIVIDUAL NECESSITY, BUT THE MINISTER IS INDISPENSABLE TO THE COMMUNITY

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COMMUNITY CIVICS

A PRACTICAL EDUCATIONAL COURSE IN CITIZENSHIP

XVI—JUDICIAL ACTION

BY M. C. DESHEL

OF THE DE WITT CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

INTRODUCTION

The laundry operations of Mrs. Durfee were temporarily suspended for a chat with Mrs. Cohen, who had just dropped in from across the hall. The topic of conversation was the unnecessary vigilance of attendance officers.

"I don't know what we'll do," said Mrs. Durfee, "if Danny has to go back to school—with the high rents, the expensive meat and flour, and the Health Department taking away the goat—I don't know what is going to become of us."

At that very moment another scene was being enacted in the vicinity of the Queensborough Bridge Plaza.

"Cheese it, the cop!"

As Officer Flynn charged around the tail of a market wagon, Danny Durfee, who had deftly extracted a head of cabbage from it, was making his getaway. Half a dozen other youngsters could be seen salvaging cabbages from the street and scurrying into alleys and cellars. Officer Flynn was not built for speed and Danny was mounted on roller skates. With this unfair advantage, Danny, who had followed the load of produce several blocks, knocking off cabbages for his friends, finally procured one for himself and escaped.

In desperation the policeman went straight to his friend, a judge in the Children's Court.

"What 'll I do, yer Honor? Danny Durfee and his gang is riflin' the grocers' carts ev'ry mornin'. The little rascal pushes off stuff for the other kids. They duck into the alleys with it quick as anything. Sometimes he gets somethin' for himself 'nd sometimes he don't. No, yer Honor, I can't catch him at all. He has roller skates, yer Honor. The rest of 'em don't do anything unless Danny puts it into their heads."

"Well," said the Judge, with the suspicion of a twinkle in his eye, "don't you know where this young offender lives? Can't you arrest him and bring him to court?"

"I know where he lives, yer Honor, but I don't want to arrest Danny. He's a good boy, only mischievous. When Danny stops this foolishness and looks for a job, I don't want him to have to say he has ever been arrested."

"Flynn, you are an intelligent policeman. What's your badge number?" asked the Judge, as he reached for the telephone. "Police Headquarters, please.—Good-morning, Lieutenant. This is Judge ——, of the Children's Court. Could you assign Patrolman Flynn 67890 to this court for a week? Yes, special duty. Thank you. Good-by." Turning to the officer, "Flynn, you are assigned to this court for one week. I want you to go down to the Boys' Club at Tenth Street and Avenue A. Tell the story of this Danny Durfee gang to the manager. He understands boys. Tell him I'd like to have him get busy on this job. You remain in the background, but follow his instructions and report to me a week from to-day.

"Good-morning, Flynn. What can I do for you?"

"I've come to report on the Danny Durfee case."

"Oh, yes; I remember, Boys' Club. Any arrests?"

"No, yer Honor. All goin' fine. That Boys' Club fellow got acquainted with the outfit in no time, 'nd invited 'em down there 'nd give 'em a gang room. For a day or two they kept me pretty busy heading off the schemes they hatched up there. As soon as the gang found out that Danny couldn't swim, they lost confidence in him. They had a meeting last night and elected another leader. Danny's goin' to work. And who do you think they chose for their adviser to come to their gang meetings ev'ry Saturday night?"

"I don't know. The Club manager?"

"No, yer Honor," said the patrolman, stiffening his spine, protruding his expansive chest, and standing at salute. "Officer Flynn, yer Honor."

FRANK A. REXFORD.

WOULD you care to have your guilt as a murderer determined by wager of battle? Would you be willing to live in a community in which a man did as he pleased regardless of your rights? Surely not. Who, to-day, determines the guilt of a man? Who forces a man to live according to the rules or laws made by the society of which he is a member? The courts do this great work.

The judge of our courts, from the smallest magistrate's court to the highest court in our country, the Supreme Court at Washington, all have a great duty to perform. They must maintain law and order and decide cases according to the laws made for us by our representatives. These judges interpret the law. They decide just what it means. Honest men may differ about the meaning of a law. They must submit their dispute to a court. Just as the captains of two football teams submit their dispute to a referee and bind themselves to obey his decision, so must all men submit their disputes to a court for settlement.

Thousands upon thousands of cases are tried every year in our courts. Men do not take the law in their own hands as they did in primitive society. Most of these cases are disputes about money or property. Some of them have to do with the property of deceased people. Many of them deal with crimes, such as murder, burglary, and larceny. We shall consider some of these cases.

Criminal Law

A nation, a state, a city, or any other community could not exist if it did not have rules which its people must obey. These rules are called laws. There are two great classes of laws—criminal laws and civil laws. These laws are made so that people can live in peace and quiet and to guide them in their every-day relations with their fellow-citizens. Any one who breaks these laws commits a crime not only against a person but against the State. If a man steals or kills, he is tried in the name of the State. The charge is made in the name of the people of the State of New York, the plaintiff, against the man who is the defendant. The State spares no expense to catch a criminal. A man charged with grand larceny, the stealing of a large sum of money, was found in France, a member of the American Expeditionary Forces. He was returned to the United States under a military guard and was discharged from the Army. Then he was arrested by detectives from the office of the District Attorney of New York County. Judge Rosalsky, of the Court of General Sessions, held him in $25,000 bail on the charge of grand larceny. The arm of the law is long. It can stretch across to Washington and Europe. The interests of society demand that the guilty be punished.

Civil Law

Civil law deals with the private rights of men. An offense committed under the civil law does not affect the whole community as much as an offense under the criminal law. If a man refuses to pay for a piano which he bought, the man who sold it sues for the price of the piano. This is a civil case. The plaintiff is not the State. The plaintiff is the man who sold the piano. This case involves a dispute between two people involving property rights.

Thousands of cases arise every year

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which deal with estates of deceased persons with wills and with the protection of children who are legally not of age. All such cases are taken care of in a surrogate's court. The Surrogate is the official who acts as though he were the lawyer for the dead man or the father of minor children.

Procedure in a Civil Case

John Smith claims that William Brown owes him $15,000 for his services as an architect. Mr. Brown denies the claim. The architect consults his lawyer, who begins an action against Mr. Brown. This is a civil case. It is called an action for debt.

Mr. Smith's lawyer serves a summons and complaint on Mr. Brown or his lawyer. All cases are begun by the service of a summons. The summons is an order to Mr. Brown to appear in a certain court to answer the complaint of Mr. Smith, who is called the plaintiff. Mr. Brown is the defendant. He is called upon to defend his title to the property. Mr. Brown's lawyer sends a reply to Mr. Smith's attorney. This reply is the answer. Mr. Smith's lawyer sends a little notice to the lawyer for Mr. Brown, called a notice of trial, naming the date set for the trial. On the day of the trial Mr. Smith and Mr. Brown, their lawyers and all the witnesses, appear in court. A jury is selected by both the lawyers. Mr. Smith's lawyer then begins the case by briefly stating the facts to the jury. This is called the opening of the trial. Witnesses are called and their testimony is heard. Each side may examine and question the witnesses for the other side. Both lawyers then make a summary of their cases to the jury. This is called "summing up." The judge then "charges" the jury. He says to them, "Gentlemen of the jury, you are the sole judges of the facts in the case. You alone must decide them." He tells the jury what the law is. He says, "If you find that Mr. Brown owes the money, the law says that you must bring in a verdict in favor of Mr. Smith." After the charge the jury goes into the jury room. No one is permitted to talk to the jurors or to influence them. Sometimes jurors "stay out" all night before they can agree. When all the jurors agree, they come back to the court-room and the foreman of the jury gives the verdict. The judge then thanks the jurors for their services and dismisses them. Let us assume in this case that Mr. Smith is successful. He gets a judgment or a verdict against Mr. Brown.

Procedure in a Criminal Case

John Jones is arrested by a policeman and is accused of setting fire to a building. The law requires that the policeman shall take his prisoner to the nearest magistrate, but, as a practical matter, he is taken to the nearest precinct station-house. There the charge is entered on the "blotter." The prisoner is then removed to police headquarters or is locked up over night in the station-house. The next morning he is brought before a magistrate and a formal complaint is filed against him charging him with the crime. The magistrate tells the prisoner that he may, by telephone or letter, get into communication with an attorney and his friends so that he may get bail. If the prisoner gets an attorney and bail, the hearing on the complaint proceeds at once. At this hearing the policeman and other witnesses for the State are examined. The defendant may waive the entire proceedings; that is, admit the charge. If he does so, the magistrate signs an order holding him for action of a higher court. Let us assume that the accused does not waive the hearing. Then a preliminary hearing is held before the magistrate. If it appears "from the examination that a crime has been committed and that there is sufficient cause to believe the defendant guilty thereof," the magistrate signs an order holding the prisoner for a higher court. At this point the magistrate fixes the amount of bail and the prisoner goes back to the "pen" until the bail is furnished. All the papers in the case are sent down-town to the Grand Jury. We say that the prisoner is held for the Grand Jury. If the prisoner cannot furnish bail, he is sent to the county jail or the city prison.

THE GRAND JURY

The Grand Jury must indict the prisoner within a week or two or refuse to indict. This indictment is made after hearing the witnesses for the State. The defendant and his lawyer are not present. The hearing is *ex parte*. The law, however, allows the Grand Jury to call the accused man if they desire to do so. The hearing is not a trial. The sole work of the Grand Jury is to decide whether or not there is enough evidence against the prisoner to hold him for a trial by a jury.

Let us assume that the Grand Jury has indicted Mr. Jones on the evidence laid before them by the district attorney, the lawyer for the people. The indictment says, "We charge you with having committed arson." The district attorney signs the indictment; Mr. Jones is arraigned before the Court of General Sessions and is required to plead "guilty" or "not guilty" to the indictment. If he pleads "not guilty" he must get a trial before a petit jury, consisting of twelve men.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

Let us suppose that, when Mr. Jones was brought before the magistrate, there was not enough evidence against him, and that despite this lack of evidence the magistrate orders Mr. Jones to be held for the grand jury. The law says that there must be satisfactory evidence of the prisoner's guilt before the magistrate can make the order. The magistrate acts without power in such a case, and Mr. Jones may apply for a writ of habeas corpus. His lawyer goes before any judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York and asks for a writ of habeas corpus. If court has closed for the day, the lawyer may go to the home of the judge. The judges almost invariably grant this writ. When the judge signs the writ, the lawyer goes to the Tombs and shows it to the warden.

The writ is issued in the name of the people of the State of New York to the Sheriff. "We command you," runs the language of the writ, "that you have the body of Mr. Jones by you imprisoned and detained . . . before Judge Blank of the Supreme Court . . . immediately after the receipt of this writ, to do and receive what shall then and there be considered concerning the said Mr. Jones. And have you then there this writ."

The language of the writ is Old English. The writ is a precious privilege which has come down to us from the days of King John of England. In bygone days kings kept their subjects in dungeons for years uninformed of the charges against them. Sometimes they conveniently forgot all about them.

THE TRIAL

On a day fixed, Mr. Jones and his lawyer and witnesses appear for trial before one of the judges of General Sessions, the court which tries serious criminal cases. The process is very similar to that explained in the dispute between the architect Mr. Smith and Mr. Brown. The jury which is to try Mr. Jones is called the petit or trial jury as distinguished from the grand or large jury, which consists of twenty-three men. The trial jury consists of twelve men, and on the morning of the trial the clerk of the court calls the names of men from a list made up before the trial. As these men are called one by one they take their places in the jury-box. They are questioned by both lawyers, and the first twelve men acceptable to both are sworn in as the jury. The first man chosen becomes the foreman of the jury. We Americans pride ourselves, and rightly so, on our love of fair play. We surround the accused man with every possible safeguard. The law says that a man is innocent until he is proven guilty. The burden of proof is on the District Attorney. We believe in the principle made famous by the Romans, that it is better to allow a *thousand* guilty men to escape than to punish *one* innocent man. Mr. Jones need not testify against himself. If he is convicted, he may appeal, as we shall see later. If he is acquitted, however, the District Attorney cannot appeal from this decision, and Mr. Jones can never again be tried on this particular offense.

Anybody who desires to do so may walk into the court-room on the morning of Mr. Jones's trial and take a seat reserved for the public. There is no secrecy. Everything that is said is taken down by the court stenographer, and any one who wishes to get a copy of the minutes of the trial may get it by payment of certain stenographer's fees. Newspaper reporters attend the trial, and send accounts of it back to the newspaper office. After the jury is chosen the District Attorney makes the opening speech. The testimony is heard, the lawyers "sum up," the judge "charges" the jury, and

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they retire for deliberation. The twelve men must be unanimous in their verdict. If the verdict of the jury is "guilty," the accused man is sent back to the Tombs. The judge will sentence him a few days later. If the jury brings in a verdict of "guilty," Mr. Jones's lawyer immediately plans for an appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. If this court affirms the decision of the lower court, he has one more appeal to the highest court of our State—the Court of Appeals in Albany. If the jury cannot agree, the judge discharges the jurors and sets a date for a new trial. If the verdict is "not guilty," Mr. Jones walks out of the court-room with his friends, free to do as he pleases.

How the Property of Deceased Persons is Disposed Of

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Property is divided into two great classes, real and personal property. Real property consists of land and buildings. Personal property is everything else. A piano or an automobile is personal property. Everybody owns property of some kind, and a wise man always makes a will, a document which disposes of his property after his death, just as he wants it disposed. The man may make a will at any time, and change it as often as he pleases before his death. After his death the will is filed in the Surrogate Court, and the man who is called the executor carries out the wishes of the dead man, who is called the testator. The executor is usually a friend of the dead man, and he is mentioned in the will as the one who shall have charge of the property. The executor is discharged from his duties by the Surrogate, after he carries them out faithfully. The law allows him some fees for his services.

If a man dies without leaving a will, his widow or his nearest relative chooses a man to distribute the property according to the law. This man is called an administrator. The Surrogate must give his consent to the appointment. The administrator performs the same duties as an executor. A man who dies without leaving a will dies intestate. The Latin word *testamentum* means a will or testament. The property in case a man dies intestate is divided by law among his wife and children. One-third is given to the wife and the other two-thirds goes to the children in equal shares. If a man leaves a will, he can give all he has to one child if he wishes to and not one penny to any one else. He cannot, however, deprive his wife of her interest in his real estate. The law gives her that.

If a man dies and no relatives or heirs can be found, the property is sold and the proceeds are put into the State treasury. Recently the highest court in our State, the Court of Appeals at Albany, ordered the City Chamberlain of New York City to place in the State treasury more than $600,000 which he has been holding for twenty years. This money has been accumulating for many years, and was obtained as a result of the sale of over three thousand small estates of persons who died in New York City leaving no heirs.

How the Orders of the Court Are Carried Out

SHERIFFS AND MARSHALS

If Mr. Brown refuses to pay the money which, in the illustration under the head "Procedure in a Civil Case," the court said he must pay to Mr. Smith, the sheriff of the county seizes some property belonging to Mr. Brown and sells it to "satisfy judgment." The sheriff "levies execution" to carry out the order of the court. The sheriff is the officer of the law who carries out the sentences of the court in criminal cases and the decrees of the court in civil cases. If the sheriff cannot find any property belonging to Mr. Brown, he makes such a report to the court. Mr. Smith can get permission from the judge to compel Mr. Brown to appear in court and explain why he does not pay the judgment. If Mr. Brown refuses to appear, the judge may fine him or send him to the Ludlow Street Jail for contempt of court.

A City Marshal carries out the orders of a Municipal Court. He too "levies execution," attends to dispossess cases, and has other minor duties.

A United States Marshal enforces the decrees of Federal courts. He sees to it that the orders of the Federal court to which he is attached are obeyed. He has power to arrest those who refuse to do as the court orders them to do.

A sheriff or United States Marshal or any other peace officer may call upon any civilian to assist him in carrying out the law if he finds that he needs help. In the West in some districts sheriffs even to-day organize a force to arrest criminals. They "swear in" some men, and for the time being they have all the authority of officers of the law. After the arrest they become private citizens. This is called a sheriff's posse. The *posse comitatus* literally means the power of the community. The *posse comitatus* is the force which helps the official to carry out the law.

THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

This court tries very serious criminal cases arising in New York County. Other counties have similar criminal courts. The case of Mr. Jones, the man accused of setting fire to a building, would be tried in this court. The judges of this court, who are elected by the people, also try murder cases, burglary cases, and other important criminal cases. These judges have great powers. They may condemn a man to die in the electric chair after he has been found guilty by a jury. They may send a man to prison for twenty years for a serious crime like arson. There are seven of these judges, and they take turns in trying cases.

THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS

The judges in this court try criminal cases not so serious in character as those tried in General Sessions. If two men are brought before a magistrate charged with fighting with knives, he will say, "I hold you for Special Sessions." If a man was killed in the fight, the magistrate would say, "I hold you for the Grand Jury." This case is too serious to be tried in Special Sessions. There are no jury trials in Special Sessions. Three judges preside. The judges of this court are appointed by the Mayor.

THE CITY COURT

In City Hall Park there is a brownstone building called the City Court of the City of New York. This court has jurisdiction in Manhattan and the Bronx. It tries civil cases just as the Municipal Court and the Supreme Court do. How does a lawyer know which of these three courts, the Municipal Court, the City Court, or the Supreme Court, has jurisdiction over his case? The test is—how large a sum of money is involved? If the action is for a small sum, or one not exceeding $1,000, he brings his case before a Municipal Court judge. The City Court has jurisdiction up to $2,000. If it is for a very large sum amounting to many thousands of dollars, he sues in the Supreme Court.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS

The Magistrates' Courts are presided over by a chief magistrate and forty-one city magistrates. They are appointed by the Mayor. These courts are situated in various parts of the city. There is one near your home.

These courts take care of seventy-five per cent of all the cases which arise in the city. Every case, no matter how serious or trivial, is first heard by a magistrate. If a man commits murder, the magistrate has no power to try him for the crime. If he thinks that there is enough evidence against the man, he "holds" him for the Grand Jury and a trial in General Sessions.

Types of Cases. Some time ago a man was arrested for "shooting craps." He was brought before Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Washington Heights Court. He pleaded guilty to a charge of disorderly conduct and was fined one dollar.

Two boys were recently charged with stealing a motor cycle valued at $300. They were brought before Magistrate Blau in the Harlem Court on the charge of grand larceny. The magistrate held them on $1,000 bail each for the Grand Jury.

A father refused to send his daughter to school. He violated the school attendance law. The father failed to appear in court when he was ordered to do so. The magistrate issued a warrant, which is an order for his arrest. He was arrested and was fined $20. The magistrate warned him that he would send him to jail if he did not send his daughter to school regularly.

CITY COURTS

The Domestic Relations Court. The Domestic Relations Court is a branch of the Magistrates' Courts and was established to take care of cases dealing with family matters. Certain magistrates are designated by the Mayor to preside over this court. If an ungrateful son refuses

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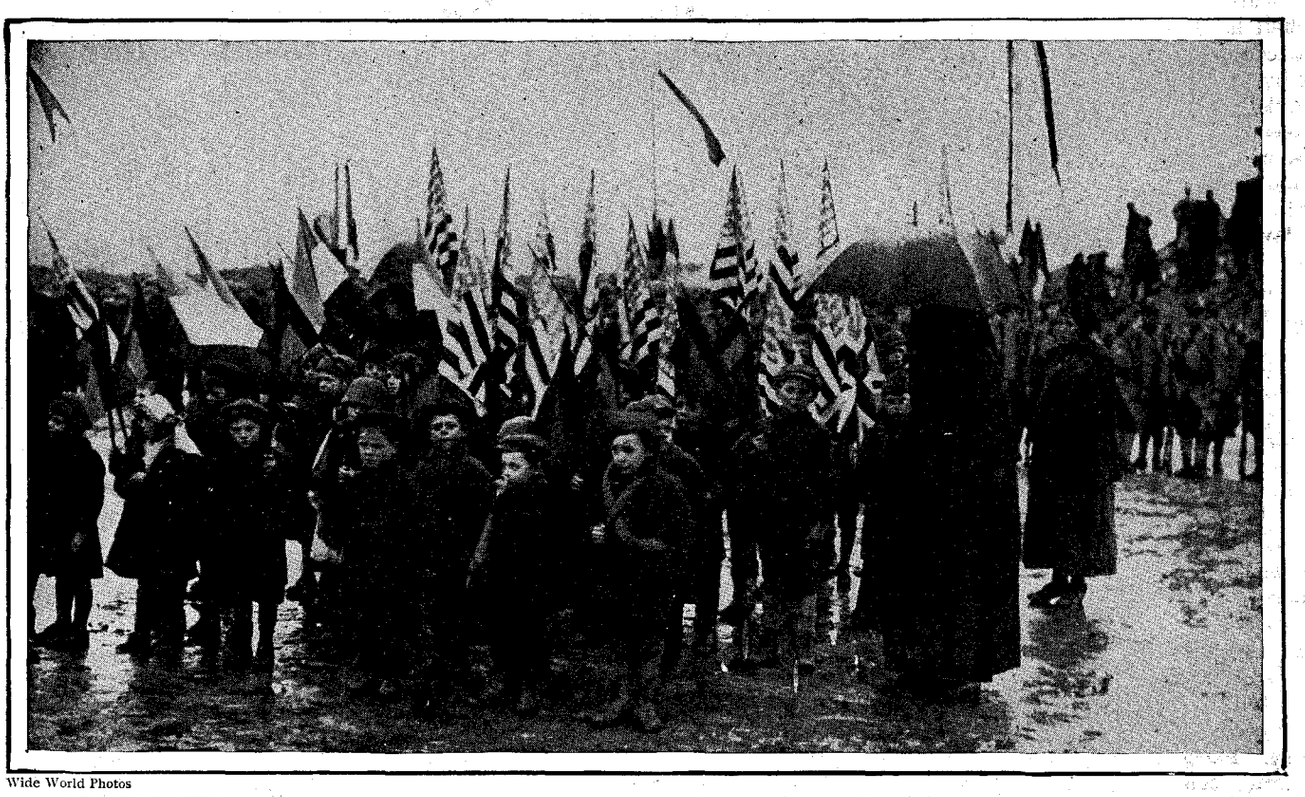
CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED

(C) Wide World Photos

THE RIGHT HON. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE WEARING THE GRAND CORDON OF THE LEGION OF HONOR

This attractive portrait of Great Britain's famous leader shows the Premier wearing for the first time the decoration bestowed upon him by the French Government, as a supreme recognition of his work for the cause of the Allies



Wide World Photos

BELGIAN CHILDREN CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG IN NIEUPORT WHEN THAT CITY RECEIVED THE FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE

The children, carrying Allied flags among which that of America is prominent, are shown as they wait to receive President Poincaré, France's retiring President, on the occasion of the decoration of Nieuport with the Croix de Guerre, in the presence of King Albert and Marshal Foch

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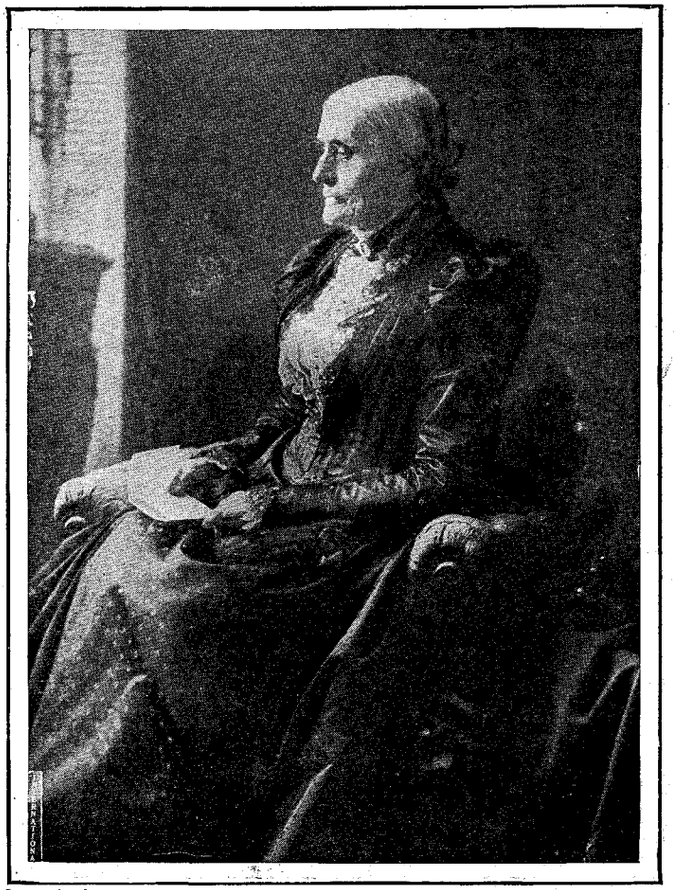

International

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, PIONEER WOMAN SUFFRAGIST

The centenary of Miss Anthony's birth was celebrated February 15 by women throughout the United States. She was born in South Adams, Massachusetts, of Quaker parents, and was a leader in the movement, now generally triumphant, to enfranchise women

Graphic News Bureau

A NEWSBOY MEMBER OF SEATTLE'S CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Virgil Steinmetz, pictured above, is reported to have been admitted to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and is said to be the youngest member of such an organization in the country. He is secretary of the Newsboys' Union of his city and is widely known and liked

(C) Keystone View Co.

THE CHINESE EDUCATIONAL MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES

Dr. S. T. Yuen, head of the Mission, may be seen in the center of the picture (with beard). The Mission will investigate educational methods in this country with a view to their application to the schools of China

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A MERRY GROUP OF SKATERS IN THE POCONO MOUNTAIN (PENNSYLVANIA) REGION

(C) Keystone View Co.

BARNARD COLLEGE (NEW YORK CITY) GIRLS PLAY A CHAMPIONSHIP GAME OF HOCKEY

THE BOB-SLED STARTS ON ITS THRILLING JOURNEY (POCONO MOUNTAINS, PENNSYLVANIA)

OUTDOOR SPORTS IN COUNTRY AND CITY ENLIVEN A "HARD WINTER"

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to contribute to the support of his aged parents, this court will compel him to contribute weekly to their support. The justices listen with much patience in this court to the stories of non-support and to similar charges. Common-sense justice is handed out in this court.

The Children's Court. The Children's Court is a branch of the Court of Special Sessions. There is a children's court in every borough. The Mayor appoints the judges. This court was established for the purpose of providing a place for the trial of boys and girls who break the laws we live under. Not so long ago such boys and girls were locked up with all sorts of criminals and were tried in the same courts with the grown-ups.

Types of Cases. Let us see what kind of cases are tried in the Children's Court. A boy is caught stealing apples from a fruit stand. Another boy breaks a window with a baseball. These boys are taken before a magistrate; he sends them to the Children's Court. These boys are no longer locked up over night in the station-house with all sorts of criminals. The moral effect on the boys was very bad.

The boy accused is taken home from the police station and is turned over to his parents. The policeman gives a summons to the father ordering him to appear next day with the boy at the Children's Court for the trial. The trials in the Court are not at all like the other trials described in this chapter. The judge, who is a kindly man, may take the boy into his private office and talk to him. There are no juries needed and no lawyers. If the boy is a good boy, he is let off with a reprimand. If he has a bad record, he may be placed in some school or house of correction at the order of the judge. Men and women called probation officers visit the homes of the boys and get information about their past histories so that the judges may know what kind of boys they are dealing with. Most of the offenders are placed under the probation or supervision of a court officer, and if their conduct is good they are discharged.

The Traffic Court. The Traffic Court, too, is a branch of the Magistrates' Court and a magistrate presides over it. Hundreds of traffic cases are tried daily. At a recent session over two hundred defendants were in the court-room awaiting trial. The fines for speeding are heavy. A man who pleaded guilty to a charge of speeding thirty-two miles an hour was fined $35. One defendant, who was an offender for the third time, received a sentence of ten days in jail.

THE STATE COURTS

The State Courts try cases over which the City and Federal Courts have no jurisdiction. They enforce the laws of the State. The highest State Court is the Court of Appeals in Albany.

The Court of Appeals and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court hear appeals only. If a man is convicted of murder, he may appeal directly to the Court of Appeals at Albany, the highest State Court. If this court refuses to grant him a new trial, only one thing can save him from electrocution. The Governor may commute or change his sentence to imprisonment for life.

Original and Appellate Jurisdiction. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals have appellate jurisdiction only. They are not the *first* courts to listen to the case. They have no power to try a man for murder. They may only listen to his appeal for a new trial and decide whether or not the man was tried according to the law. The Court of General Sessions is the court which first tries the murderer. We call this court the court of original or of first jurisdiction.

FEDERAL COURTS: THEIR JURISDICTION

United States Courts enforce Federal laws and decide all matters under the control of the United States. The Supreme Court of the United States has jurisdiction in all cases involving the Federal Constitution, United States laws, and treaties. All such cases are tried in Federal Courts, because they concern all the people as a whole. Some of these cases involve questions of international law. Some relate to controversies between States and citizens of different States. Others deal with violations of Federal laws. The subject matter and the character of the litigants call for an impartial tribunal—the Supreme Court. Cases involving patents, murder on the high seas, counterfeiting, stealing from the mails, bankruptcy, are all Federal in character and are tried in the Federal Courts.

Judges of the Federal Courts. All Federal Court judges are appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate. If Judge Brown, a Federal judge in Oklahoma, dies, the President sends to the Senate the name of a man to take his place. If a judge does not perform his duties faithfully, he may be tried for neglect of duty. He may be impeached. The House of Representatives makes the charge of neglect of duty and the Senate is the jury. The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court presides at the trial.

WHAT IS THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND?

The Constitution of the United States says that the supreme law of the land is the Constitution, the laws and the treaties of the United States. All judges, Federal and State, from Chief Justice White, of the Supreme Court, down to a justice of the peace in a little village, are bound by their oaths to carry out this supreme law.

If a State law conflicts with a National law, the State law must fall. Before Congress passed the National Bankruptcy Act each State had power to make its own laws relating to bankruptcy. As soon as the National Bankruptcy Act was passed, all State laws regulating bankruptcy were no longer in force. When Congress legislates, it legislates for the whole Union.

The final judge as to the meaning of the law is the Supreme Court of the United States. If we had no such final judge, each State would give its interpretation and we would have many conflicting opinions.

FEDERAL COURTS—RELATION TO STATE COURTS

Federal Courts do not interfere with the affairs of State Courts unless some Constitutional right of a citizen is violated.

A man who commits murder is tried, sentenced, and electrocuted by the State of New York. In most cases the United States Courts will not interfere, because the trial has been held according to the law. If, however, a man was sentenced to death for murder and was denied a jury trial, he could appeal to the Federal Courts.

THE SELECTION OF JUDGES

In colonial times judges were appointed by the king or governor of a colony. This practice of appointing judges prevailed for many years. To-day most of our judges are elected by the voters, with a few exceptions, chiefly in the case of the judges of the Court of Special Sessions and the Magistrates' Courts. These judges are appointed by the Mayor.

All judges of the State Courts are elected by the people. All Federal Court judges are appointed by the President of the United States with the consent of the Senate.

THE TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS

Many great reforms have been made in the treatment of criminals. In his book called "Society and Prisons" Thomas Mott Osborne tells us that some of the old cells at Sing Sing Prison were about seven feet long and three feet wide. On rainy days the walls of these cells were covered with moisture. Many prisoners died of rheumatism and tuberculosis. They contracted these diseases in these cells. When they came out of prison they were broken men physically, morally, and mentally.

NEW IDEAS IN TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

In 1914 a great experiment in self-government was begun at Auburn Prison. This organization, which was the work of the prisoners, was called the Mutual Welfare League. It was very successful and the general plan was introduced into Sing Sing Prison under the name of the "Golden Rule Brotherhood." There have been many criticisms of this new way of treating prisoners. It has been said that prison has been made "too pleasant," with baseball games, and "movies," and concerts, but public-spirited men and women feel that the new way is far better than the old.

New York City has various institutions for the care of those who have committed wrongs less serious than murder. The aim in all these institutions is not to punish but to correct and to make a useful citizen out of the offender. There are various district prisons; workhouses on

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Hart's Island, Blackwells Island, and Riker's Island; reformatories for boys on Hart's Island and up-State in Orange County. In all these institutions the new ideas of the treatment of inmates prevail. The inmates work in large, clean rooms. They make shoes, clothing, furniture, and other articles. They have books and baseball games. They have schools where they are taught typewriting, telegraphy, wireless, and many other useful occupations. The old method of "reforming" a boy usually made him a hardened criminal. The new method makes him a self-supporting member of society.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CITIZEN

If we are to have good laws, good courts, good juries, and good prisons, every citizen must be made to feel that he is personally responsible for these things, and that he must help every way he can. Every good citizen, boy or girl, man or woman, must know something about the laws he or she lives under. The great duty resting on a citizen is to obey the law, and to have respect for the people whose duty it is to carry out the law. These laws are made for you and for me by men you and I elect to office.

If we want good courts, we must elect honest, upright, public-spirited men. It becomes our duty as coming citizens to find out what qualifications these men have for office. We must not vote for them merely because they are our friends. We must talk over the qualifications of the candidates with neighbors who have not had the educational opportunities we have had. If we want good juries, we must at all times be ready when called upon to serve as jurors, not offer excuses to avoid service. If a man places his business interests above those of the community, he should be the last one to criticise the way in which justice is administered.

Every citizen, from the youngest to the oldest, should help whenever he is called upon to do so by the proper official. He should report all violations of the law to the proper department. He must not say, "That is not my business." It is most decidedly his business if he wants his community to be a happy, healthful, peaceful place to live in. A government is as good as its citizens make it. A great responsibility will rest upon the students of to-day in a few years—the responsibility for the good government of the community.

A famous English writer on American politics, Mr. Bryce, said: "What the bony skeleton is to the body, what the steel ribs are to a ship, that to a state is its law." The high school boy and girl must observe the rules of conduct or "laws" laid down in home and school, if he or she hopes to be considered a good citizen of these communities. The child is the father of the man. In a few short years our Nation will be proud to enroll law-abiding boy and girl citizens as voters to take their places in the ranks of loyal Americans who believe in progress under law.

THE YANKEE SCHOOLMARM

THE LAST OF FOUR STORIES OF THE "Y" AT WAR[1]

BY KATHERINE MAYO

AUTHOR OF "JUSTICE TO ALL" AND "THE STANDARD BEARERS"

IN every room in the building, classes are in progress. Below stairs, elementary and advanced French are being taught by native teachers whom the New Recruit has employed on her own responsibility—on faith that the money to pay for anything so imperative will come from somewhere, some time. Paris may say yes or no. In any case, she couldn't wait. Officers and enlisted men fill the place, sitting straight on, class in, class out, through the evening.

In the next room a class in business law is convening, when suddenly news comes that the teacher, a Harvard Law School man, now a doughboy, is down with flu. Mabel Otis, head of the show, and the new recruit in Bookwalter's renaissance of muddy, miserable Le Mans, hurries in to see what can be done to keep the group together for the evening. Now, Mabel Otis, it happens, had never taught school in her life. But whether or not she deserves the fine appellation of the Yankee Schoolmarm the reader may decide before he finishes this sketch.

The class, some thirty-odd enlisted men, having listened to the facts, a long, lanky private unfolds himself from a rear seat.

"Reckon I'm a dud on this teaching game," he drawls, in a soft Southwestern voice, "but I'm a law school graduate, and I've practiced six years—and if there's any way I could help to-night, ma'am, I'd be proud."

There is not a law book in the place. The A. L. A. has no law books to give out. But this lean cousin to the Railsplitter, coming down to the front, starts in to ask questions shrewdly calculated to provoke discussion. Then, guiding the flow, he soon has the liveliest sort of a law class in action. Some of these men are business men; some were actually lawyers before the war. Some want to learn outright; others to refurbish their rusty wits. They come from all parts of the country. They supplement each other's knowledge. The thing is live and stimulating to a degree far beyond the possibilities of any formal teaching.

The typewriting room is crowded; the click of keys an unbroken, ear-stinging cry. But only one man is looking at his machine as he works. For all the others have French keyboards, and these men are studying for American service. Therefore, in order not to spoil their technique, in order to make an advantage of a handicap, they are training from the start as touch operators. The Yankee Schoolmarm, having been definitely informed that she could sooner find an angel's harp than an available American machine, had scouted about until she struck one precious wreck in a discard heap, and had got it repaired by a skillful and sympathetic Army mechanic. Now that solitary treasure was serving as test and reward in one, for the use of the best man in the day's practice.

Another opened door reveals some twenty-five men drawing from living models. A noted French artist, himself a *blessé*[1] in Le Mans on leave, is teaching. Walking around behind the class, you can look over their shoulders without distracting their attention in the slightest degree. They are absolutely concentrated on their work. Some of it is excellent, none of it shows a beginner's hand; drawing, to all these men, is clearly a serious concern. Suddenly the lights go out, leaving one little candle-flame to conjure big, black shadows in their place. A wave of sighs passes through the room. Then comes a pause. Then follows a shuffling of feet, a crackling of paper, an impact of boards—as the members of the class prepare to go.

"Does this really amount to something? Do you care for it?" the visitor quietly asks of a doughboy whose work is of the best. He turns a face yet tense with excitement.

"Care!" he exclaimed. "Good God! Don't you *know?*—If any one had told me, last week, that the Army could produce such a thing as this, I'd have said he lied—oh, '*Care!*'"

That very afternoon a private in khaki had stopped Miss Otis in the street, appealing to her Y uniform.

"Can you tell me where I can buy paint?"

"House or picture?"

"Picture."

"Yes, I'll tell you that if you'll tell me why you aren't in our Art Class."

"Art Class! I've spent all my money cabling and telegraphing, trying to find out how to get loose from this awful place, and where to go for an Art Class. I'm a Chicago Art Institute man. And I'm dying to paint."

"We have four men from the Chicago

[1] The three previous stories of this series, "Billy's Hut," "The Colonel's Lady," and "Bookwalter's Renaissance," were published respectively in the issues of The Outlook for January 28, February 4, and February 11.

[1] *Blessé*, a convalescent wounded soldier.

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Art Institute in the class to-night. Do you know Ferris?"

"Ferris! Is Ferris in France? Why, he was my roommate!"

Another enrollment.

With the exception of the teachers of French and of Art, all the staff of this extraordinary school were drawn from the doughboy ranks. And every one of them works without pay, for pure joy of once more using his mind to some purpose. It is also worthy of note that as Miss Otis unburied them, each one, out of the fullness of real gratitude, thanked her for offering him "the opportunity to be a man again."

That opportunity came in two shapes. Of these, the first was exemplified in a husky private who came to ask for instruction in engineering. While his own affair is being arranged he chances to hear other men begging for lessons in trigonometry and calculus. But there is no teacher for them.

"Say, I'll teach those chaps, if you like. I can handle 'trig' and calculus," he breaks in eagerly.

And the would-be engineer student, added to "the faculty," soon becomes so enthralled with the pleasure and interest of lending a hand to the many who need him that he quite forgets his personal quest.

The second form of opportunity may be illustrated from the bookkeeping and accounting classes. These were largely composed of men who had held positions as bookkeepers and accountants at home. Yet their experience had been overlaid by a year and a half of war. Their minds had been forcibly turned and held away from former channels. Now, on the eve of home-going, and with the necessity of fighting for their old livelihood imminent, they were perturbed, bewildered—worrying lest they should find themselves out of the race—unable to handle their old jobs against stay-at-home competitors.

"Are you learning new things?" a visitor asked one of these men.

"No, I learned all this long ago. But I'll tell you what we're all doing in this room here. *We're getting hold of ourselves*—ourselves, that got lost somewhere in eighteen months of blood and mud and discipline. Later we'll be ready for new ideas. Then, if we're still here, that chap up there on the platform will give them to us. For he's a rattling good teacher, let me tell you. Business college sharp—camouflaged like the rest of us as a buck private."

The teachers in this school, camouflaged though they are, are an able lot of instructors.

"I make the standard just as high as I can, so that if there's anything to be got out of it, the men shall get it. But if they only find this a pleasant place to spend their evenings, I still consider that it justifies itself," said the Yankee schoolmarm.

The building up of the music school shows something of her method. Talking with Fritz Kreisler's accompanist, then a private in the ranks, she learned from him that an excellent teacher of piano-playing, Kenneth Jones, of Madison, Wisconsin, was working as a driver for the Army truck repairs department in that vicinity.

Knowing that she might soon need a piano teacher, Miss Otis sought out this man and asked him to play to her. He showed her his hands. The whole of both palms was callous from the monkey-wrench, the knuckles big and swollen. "For a year and a half," said the pianist, ruefully, "I've been trucking. See what it's done. I can't play now."

Then Madame Salmon, wife of a prominent French citizen of Le Mans, hearing the story, offered the use of her own piano for Jones's daily practice.

But Jones felt a little ill at least in accepting the kindness. So his friend betook herself to a musical instrument shop in the city, and asked whether an American soldier might practice there on an exhibition piano.

The French shopkeeper very handsomely met this request by an invitation to Jones to use a piano from two to five daily, adding that any other American soldiers whom the Y school might send could use the piano at other hours. Whereupon several other music shops followed that generous example.

Meantime, having succeeded in getting a piano for the school building, Miss Otis asked Jones if he would be willing to teach classes—a proposal that he welcomed with delight. The next step, then, was to get him transferred by his commanding officer. His papers went to Tours for action and came back disapproved. Then his determined ally attacked from another angle higher up—and after three weeks had her man. Jones, meantime, had nursed his battered, misshapen hands, had practiced diligently in every odd moment, and now was ready to take on pupils. Thereafter, from four-thirty to nine daily, or all the school's hours, he instructed a string of happy doughboys in piano-playing.

Then, one day, a private from Classification Camp—"the Madhouse"—straying into the school, showed his interest and delight at hearing good music in the building. And a quick question revealed the fact that the stray was Oscar Demmler, Musical Supervisor of the public schools of Pittsburgh, teacher of harmony, theory, choral-singing, sight-reading, orchestra leader.

Would he take on pupils, become one of the Y school faculty? Would he!—Would Dives like a drink of water, or Lazarus a square meal?

In a week's time his papers came through. He began at once with two classes—sixteen pupils in theory, thirteen in harmony; courses needing no apparatus—a happy thing where there are no books! Then, the new good fortune advertising itself, doughboys clamoring for sight-singing began to flock in; and the school's response to that call quickly developed a big choral class.

After this men demanded guitar, banjo, and cornet lessons. So the Yankee Schoolmarm, absolutely indefatigable and always the soul of hope, determination, cheer, and resource, unearthed both instruments and teachers whence none was believed to exist. Next, a demand for violin instruction led her to exhume from snow, mud, and potato-parings a doughboy who had been a violin pupil of one of the Kneisel Quartette. That doughboy, after some rapid work between his captain and his new friend, became violin master of the Y school. A call for closer instruction in singing resulted in the rescue of an excellent teacher from the bread-ovens of Spur Camp, in much teaching of individual men, in the discovery of some fine voices, and in the formation of a good choir that sang thereafter at all the star occasions of the Embarkation Center.

The work of this Y school, always picturesque and much more extensive than can be here described, was flexible in the highest degree, changing and growing with the needs of each moment. In order to appreciate, however, anything of what it really meant, one should be able to realize, as perhaps only an eye-witness can do, the utter depression, the weighted melancholy, the general low morale of the whole body of troops held waiting in the Embarkation Center Area.

The great machine that had been throwing men across the ocean into France was now to be reversed. All the big, nervous effort that had preceded the Armistice had stopped short. The excitement was over. A long, dull pause had ensued. Men had begun to fret and fear about their jobs at home; to ponder at leisure the possible personal cost of their war period. Mail service had been exceedingly defective. For many months, in many cases, home news had been entirely shut off. Meantime, in America the influenza had slain its thousands, and every man who had failed to hear from his family dreaded the possible truth.

"Cheer up! Your division's sailing orders are out," called a Y woman to a boy with the Keystone mark on his shoulder and a face as sad as despair.

"I don't care if I never go home. Last night my buddy found a Philadelphia paper four months old. And it had a notice that my mother's dead."

"Please talk to me a little, if you have time," pleaded another lad. "It's about my mother. She would always write to me—my wonderful little mother. But her last letter was dated August and I got it in November—and now it's almost February and not a word since. I—I'm afraid—to think—I'm afraid—something's happened—to my little mother—and the folks don't dare let me know."

Nothing had happened—except that the terror-stricken mother in America during all that time was receiving her letters back marked "Soldier discharged." In June, when the boy was still serving in Germany, both persisting in writing, communication miraculously opened again.

Under conditions anxious as these, with little but time-killing labor to occupy attention and with sailing orders still

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delayed, a vicious circle of thought ground on.

Into this stagnant, unwholesome lake dropped the freak school idea, and stirred it from shore to shore. And the mere fact that the whole effort was the men's very own, inspired, facilitated, and furthered by this one ally's enthusiastic friendship, gave it a marvelous vitality.

When there was no law-book, for example, one doughboy of the many to whom the chance to study sounded like redemption from impending lunacy, volunteered to go to Paris for books, if he could get leave. His name was Force. Leave being refused, he went to Paris, nevertheless, A. W. O. L.[1] Finding no help in the A. L. A.,[2] which until April lacked all books of these types, the boy tramped for long hours, fasting, hunting *quai* bookstalls and second-hand crannies, until at last he found one volume. Then he fled back to Le Mans, beating his way as best he might and arriving almost exhausted. But he brought in his musette the solitary and essential pillar upon which all those highly successful law courses stood.

Again, Sergeant Calvin, lying in hospital with pneumonia and flu, still racking his brains to think what he can do for the school, remembering calls for Spanish instruction and the complete lack of books, actually undertakes the task, there in bed, of writing out a Spanish grammar.

This, typed, becomes the text-book of a flourishing Spanish class.

The men of the Post Office Department went on regular duty at six o'clock at night, to work till six in the morning. Then to bed, to sleep until dinner-time.

"Can you possibly do anything for us?" they come to ask. "You see how our hours cut us out of your school."

"I'll never turn you down," says their ready friend.

She found them a class-room—they numbered eight or nine—she found them teachers, and within two days' time those boys had begun a course in mathematics—running from 2 o'clock to 3, daily; a French course from 3 to 4, and a course in shorthand, bookkeeping, and accounting from 4 to 5:15. Then they would hurry off to their supper, and begin the night's duty at six o'clock. They worked steadily and hard. They worked all the time. Were they worth helping?

One evening four Southern mountaineers came in from an outlying camp, bearing a note from their lieutenant.

"I have discovered," said the note, "that these men cannot read or write. They have not had a year's schooling in all their lives. I have heard that there is an order that such men can go to school; but I can determine nothing here. Can you do anything for them?"

Next day the Yankee Schoolmarm went out to that camp—beating her way on chance camions, for she had no transportation as yet—and applied to the officer under whose charge the matter should fall.

"This is no time and no place for such nonsense," was the adjutant's response—in the hearing of the several enlisted men on duty in his office. "Why, these men of mine don't want education. *I* never had any education. The way to handle *them* is with the mailed fist. Besides, I've got too much to do to be bothered with rubbish."

He sat with his feet on top of the stove, as he spoke, smoking a corn-cob pipe and snapping a rubber band at a spot on his breeches.

Just a species of dodo, again, in another suit of feathers.

It was continuously observable, however, that a number of quick and salutary changes took place, through short cuts sliced across red tape by a courageous, obviously able and well-intentioned outsider—possibly the more easily because that outsider was a woman—changes that in all likelihood never would have come to pass before Doomsday if undertaken "through channels."

A very large number of the student body of this curious school daily walked long kilometers through mud, cold, and wet, foregoing their meals, for the precious privilege of teaching themselves and each other how to think again. And even though many of them might never complete the briefest course of studies, each one still received the help that he most needed.

As for the author of it all, she worked day and night, making each man's cause and case her own till it was satisfied.

"As long as those men will plod miles in from their camps to tell me their wants and troubles," she said, "I'm not going to fail them. I'll be there to meet them every time."

At first and for weeks she carried with her own hands all the coal and ashes, made all the fires, cleaned all the stoves and lamps, and did all the janitor's work of the building in so far as it concerned the uses of her school. That was in the Age of Dodos; no dodo, of whatever plumage, had cared to facilitate that irritating energy. Then the men themselves found the means to help her. Finally she got an army detail of orderlies to save her own time and strength.

Said one of her doughboys of her—and his final phrase is quoted here by no means as evidence, but merely as representing a widespread doughboy view:

"She had nothing but discouragement from anybody to start with. I know, because I have been in it all through and watched. But she's counted to us for more than anybody can know. Of course all the material was here, all the time—the men and the knowledge and the brains to swap. But we didn't know how to find each other. We had lost our initiative. We couldn't get our times arranged. We had no connecting link. And a common doughboy can't get anywhere alone. Can you see anything of what she's done really getting done without her?

"Oh, as long as we can come here and talk our wants and our troubles out plain, like human beings, we've got a show. But let the Army once more get hold of this—let an officer take the place of that woman, why—we'll have about as much chance, any more, as a cat in hell without claws."

"My main job was carrying water-buckets for French charwomen. But I was sitting under a counter undoing parcels of cookies and gently going mad, when she came and salvaged me out of my misery. If ever I get home I'll write a book called 'Rescued by a Woman.'"

—This from the hard-working "Dean of the faculty," head of the law work, himself holding his degree from one of our best law schools, and for eight years a member of the bar.

Later on, Miss Otis, made Y Divisional Adviser, established a branch system of schools throughout the camps, with the warm co-operation of Army commanders in general, and with the invaluable friendship of the A. L. A., at last able to approach its original desire in the matter of books. But the great outstanding virtue of the thing continued to be its elastic spontaneity—the quick, imaginative facility with which it faced every changing problem, whether of individuals or of conditions, and made good.

And herein is shown one of the greatest qualities of the Overseas Y—the sure opportunity that it afforded to each man and woman in its uniform to do his or her best. Of those who had failed in Le Mans in the earlier days, no doubt some had done their best. And some had not failed, certainly. But even the dull opposition of the worst had not prevailed to stall Miss Otis's effort in any way. She had gone ahead, single-handed, courageously, with imagination, humanity, intelligence, and firm will, undismayed by any obstacle to do her duty. She succeeded brilliantly.

But she could not have laid a finger on the job without the Y really behind her—without the uniform to pass her along.

Such advantages as she possessed—and they were priceless—these same advantages every single soul possessed who wore the Red Triangle in France. What she did every one could have equaled had the meat of the matter been in them. In a word, the great gift of the Overseas Y—the gift that the very looseness of its organization enormously enhanced—was, leave to strike out, to fight your own way, to play your own game, and to show by your works what stuff you had in you. The thing was not handed you on a salver. Material support was by no means sure. Rather not. *C'etait la guerre.* But you got your chance—the most dazzling chance that a lifetime could possibly bring you, whoever you were. And the final result was nothing under the shining sun but a verdict on your own personal caliber.

NOTE.—The four stories, of which this is the last, will appear in a book by Miss Mayo, entitled "That Damn Y," to be published by the Houghton Mifflin Company about March 1.

[1] The Army slang for "absent without official leave;" a risky and punishable break of Army orders.
[2] American Library Association.

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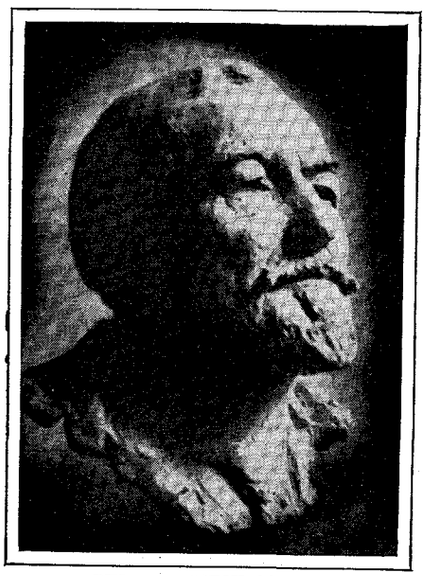
THE BOOK TABLE: DEVOTED TO BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS

CONRAD IN CRACOW

BY GEORGE PALMER PUTNAM

[As it is the avowed intention of this department to talk informally about the makers of books, as well as about books, we feel sure that we may fittingly offer our readers here the following account of a visit to Joseph Conrad's birthplace in Cracow. "What tales that boy told us!" said a boyhood friend of Conrad's to Mr. Putnam. And what tales he has told the world since those days when in the courtyard corner shown in our picture the boy Conrad spun yarns to his companions! His career as sailor, as officer, and as the author of novels written by a Pole without special education in English, but so apt and delicately shaded that English critics rightly call him a master of the English language, makes Conrad one of the striking literary figures of our day. His most recent novel, "The Arrow of Gold" (Doubleday, Page & Co.), is as subtle as Meredith's best work, but as lucid as that of Locke or Wells. Years ago, The Outlook had the great pleasure and honor of the first publication in this country of Conrad's "Youth." Since then, although he is a slow writer, a dozen or more books are on his list. If we may name three or four which a beginner in reading Conrad should not miss, they would be, "The Children of the Sea," "Lord Jim," "Typhoon," "Almayer's Folly," "Victory," and "The Arrow of Gold."—THE EDITORS.]



BUST OF JOSEPH CONRAD
BY JO DAVIDSON, THE AMERICAN SCULPTOR

"THERE is where Korzeniowski lived." Konstantin Buszczynski, then Consul-General of Poland to the United States, pointed out a drab building, none too interesting in outward appearance. We were driving through the streets of Cracow, in reborn Poland, last November, my host exhibiting the highlights of his extraordinarily fascinating native city.

"Indeed!" I breathed. I supposed he referred to one of the old Polish kings, or perhaps a lesser patriot-martyr, with whose memories Poland is proudly replete.

His interest, at least, was more lively than my own. At a word the driver pulled the pair of fine black mares to a halt beside the narrow sidewalk.

"There," said he, pointing to upper windows of the building at No. 9 Ulica Szpitalna, which is by way of saying Hospital Street, "is where we had great fun as youngsters. Josef and I used to throw toy torpedoes down on the black caftans of passing Jews, enjoying ourselves hugely when they exploded. . . . A pogrom, I suppose," he laughed. Poles to-day don't relish that word, or the way it has been misused over here.

"And in there, in a corner of the courtyard," he continued, pointing through the archway, "that strange boy told us—his playmates—the most extraordinary stories. They were always of the sea and ships and far-away countries. Somehow, the scent of salt water was in the very blood of Conrad."

And at that a great light broke upon me. Joseph Conrad! Of course; Teodor Josef Konrad Korzeniowski and the best-beloved creator of Lord Jim, the Nigger of the Narcissus, and the rest of them, one and the same being!

I did know that Joseph Conrad was not his real name—not all of it, anyway. Afterward I remembered, too, that I had known he was a Pole. But at the time all that was quite outside of my mind.

So I was at the boyhood home of Joseph Conrad, with a boyhood chum of his! At once we left the *fiacre* and entered that historic courtyard. And there, as we strolled about, even climbing the outside stairway to the balcony on the third floor whence a door opened into the old apartment once occupied by Conrad, Buszczynski reminisced.

"My host's father, Stephan, and Conrad's father, Apollo Korzeniowski, were intimate friends. Conrad's mother died in Siberia, and his father followed her shortly after he had been returned to his home from Siberian exile, his health ruined and his spirit all but broken.

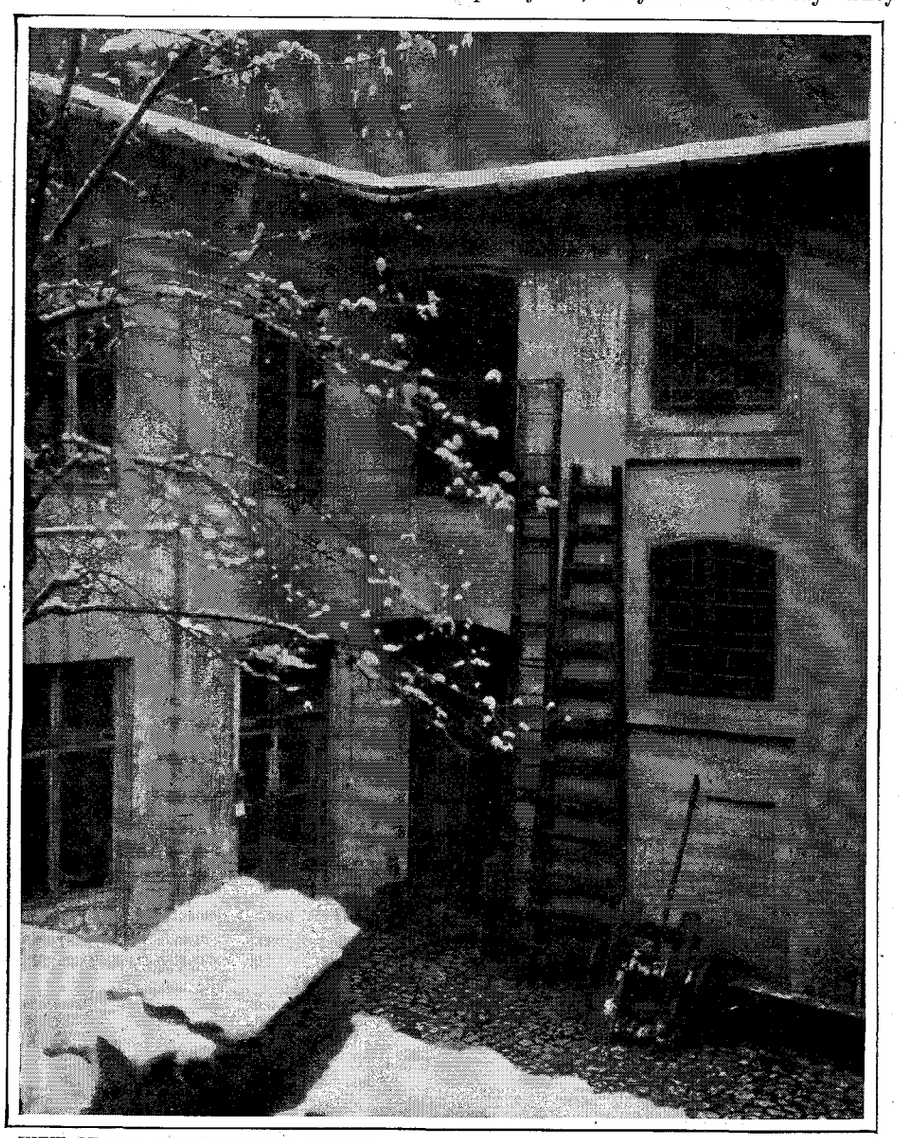
"He was suspected of complicity in the anti-Russian uprising of 1863," Buszczynski told me. "Only suspected, though. If anything had been proved, he would have been shot."

On the grave of the elder Conrad this inscription was placed by his friend Stephan Buszczynski:

> I will rise, Lord, when you call me;
> But let me rest, for I am very weary.

At the time of his father's death, 1870, Conrad was about thirteen years old. My informer's memory placed his birth in the year 1859, but in Richard Curle's biography, doubtless more accurate, the date is given as 1857.

"What tales that boy told us!" my companion went on. "Over on those steps we often sat, a group of us, while Conrad spun yarns, as you Yankees say. They



VIEW OF THE STORY-TELLER'S COURTYARD FROM THE BALCONY OF CONRAD'S APARTMENT

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were weird and fantastic almost beyond belief, but in the way he told them they seemed to us actual happenings. The power of weaving tales—tales that literally seemed to live before one's eyes—was born in him. And always they were about the sea. Curious, that, for outside of Asia there probably is not a single other city so far from salt water as Cracow, and Conrad had never seen it."

The youthful story-teller was a flat failure in his study, with the notable exception of geography. In that he excelled, and small wonder, as he loved it. Even with a private tutor he could not keep up with his classes. He was sickly, too, and very nervous, and given at times to epileptic seizures. And always he talked of the sea, and yearned for it, declaring that only as a sailor could he be well and happy. Which prediction, it happens, worked out exactly. I'm told that during his twenty seafaring years the Polish mariner was practically an embodiment of perfect health.

An uncle, then in Russia, supplied the funds for Conrad's upbringing. Finally the boy's condition grew so serious that Stephan Buszczynski wrote to him urging that his charge be permitted to have his way.

"While that letter made its slow way toward Central Russia," Stephan's son told me, "Conrad disappeared. He had done what many a lad had done before and since, run away to sea. A long run, too. Finally the tutor, who was sent in pursuit, located him at Trieste on the Adriatic just as he returned from his first cruise, a short one on a small steamer to Venice and back. But even that brief experience had worked wonders. Apparently the psychological effect of winning his wish had conquered the physical disabilities. The epilepsy had gone never to return."

A few months later, after another enforced try at landlubber life in Cracow, Conrad was sent to sea; this time in style and with the approval of his uncle. His "official" maritime career commenced at Marseilles when he was seventeen years old.

Three years after that, for the first time he set foot in England. And then, too, for the first time he learned to speak English, and later to write the language. It is common knowledge now that he does the latter rather well. Indeed, there is no exaggeration in saying that the prose English of this Polish sailor, who spoke English first when he was twenty and wrote his first book when he was nearly forty, is unsurpassed—which is a literary phenomenon in itself unmatched.

Conrad went to sea in 1875. Thirty-nine years later, in 1914, Buszczynski and his boyhood friend met again in Cracow for the first time since that parting. It was just before the great war broke over Europe, Conrad having brought his wife and children to see his boyhood home. And what a happy reunion it must have been for the two Poles, both practically raised by the same father!

"It was in June, 1875, that I last saw your father," said Conrad to Buszczynski at that time, his words exactly remembered by the friend to whom he spoke them. "In my mind now I can see him as clearly as in life and hear his words as he bade me God-speed and pressed my hand: 'Conrad, you have your wish. You shall be a sailor. But wherever ships carry you, remember always you are a Pole and that you shall come back to Poland.' . . . I never forgot."

BOOKS RECEIVED

FICTION

Branding Iron (The). By Katharine Newlin Burt. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Buried Treasure. A Tale of an Old House. By Everett McNeil. Illustrated. Duffield & Co., New York.

Christopher Laird. By Sidney McCall. Dodd, Mead, & Co., New York.

Chronicle of an Old Town (The). A Novel. By Albert Benjamin Cunningham. The Abingdon Press, New York.

Comrade Rosalie. By Mary Constance Du Bois. Illustrated. The Century Company, New York.

Four Roads (The). By Sheila Kaye-Smith. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Man Who Discovered Himself (The). By Willis George Emerson. Illustrated. Forbes & Co., Chicago.

Mr. Man. By Victor de Kubinyi. Illustrated. Published by the Author, Room 811, 1265 Broadway, New York.

Parvati. A Romance of Present-Day India. By Robert Chauvelot. Translated by Helen Davenport Gibbons. The Century Company, New York.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Adele Doring of the Sunnyside Club. By Grace May North. Illustrated. The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston.

Ben, the Battle Horse. A Story of the Great War. By Walter A. Dyer. Illustrated. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

Billy Vanilla. A Story of the Snowbird Country. By Sol. N. Sheridan. Illustrated. The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston.

Book of Bravery (The). Being True Stories in an Ascending Scale of Courage, Collected and Recounted by Henry Wysham Lanier. Second Series. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Book of Hallowe'en (The). By Ruth Edna Kelley, A.M. Illustrated. The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston.

Boy Hikers Homeward Bound (The). By Chelsea Curtis Fraser. Illustrated. The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.

Boys' Airplane Book (The). By A. Frederick Collins. Illustrated. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

Boy Scouts in the Wilderness. By Samuel Scoville, Jr. Illustrated. The Century Company, New York.

Boy Scouts Year Book (The). Edited by Franklin K. Mathiews. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

French Fairy Tales. Translated by M. Cary. Illustrated. The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.

Hilltop Troop (The). By Arthur Stanwood Pier. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

In Apple-Blossom Time. A Fairy Tale to Date. By Clara Louise Burnham. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Indian Legends Retold. By Elaine Goodale Eastman. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Jack Heaton, Wireless Operator. By A. Frederick Collins. Illustrated. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

Jed's Boy. A Story of Adventures in the Great World War. By Warren Lee Goss. Illustrated. The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.

Little Acrobat (The): A Story of Italy. By Jane Prichard Duggan. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Nora's Twin Sister. By Nina Rhoades. Illustrated. The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston.

"Tell Me a Story I Never Heard Before." From the Story-Tellers of Long Ago for the Story-Tellers of To-Day. By Mary Stewart. Illustrated. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York.

Tom Strong, Lincoln's Scout. A Story of the United States in the Times that Tried Men's Souls. By Alfred Bishop Mason. Illustrated. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

Watty and Co. By Edward Hall Putnam. The Macmillan Company, New York.

When I Was a Girl in Iceland. By Hólmfridur Árnadóttir. Illustrated. The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

Flow of Value (The). By Logan Grant McPherson. The Century Company, New York.

Foreign Exchange. By Albert C. Whitaker. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Free Trade, the Tariff, and Reciprocity. By F. W. Taussig, Ph.D., Litt.D. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Living Wage (A). By John A. Ryan, D.D., LL.D. Revised and Abridged. Introduction by Richard T. Ely, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company, New York.

National Evolution. By George R. Davies, Ph.D. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

Scientific Spirit and Social Work (The). By Arthur James Todd, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Soul of Ireland (The). By W. J. Lockington, S. J. Introduction by G. K. Chesterton. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Stabilizing the Dollar. By Irving Fisher. The Macmillan Company, New York.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

Larger Vision (The). Tower-Room Talks. By Anne Bryan McCall. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Russian Theatre under the Revolution (The). By Oliver M. Sayler. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

English Catholic Revival in the Nineteenth Century (The). By Paul T. Dangin. Revised and Re-edited by Wilfred Wilberforce. 2 vols. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

Field of Philosophy (The). An Introduction to the Study of Philosophy. By Joseph Alexander Leighton. Revised and enlarged. R. G. Adams & Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Ghosts I Have Seen, and Other Psychic Experiences. By Violet Tweedale. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

Spirit of the New Philosophy (The). By John Herman Randall. Brentano's, New York.

Tsing Hua Lectures on Ethics. By Gregory Dexter Walcott, Ph.D. Richard G. Badger, Boston.

WAR BOOKS

Eastern Nights—And Flights. A Record of Oriental Adventure. By Captain Alan Bott. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City.

Europe and the League of Nations. By Charles Sarolea. G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., London.

In Pawn to a Throne. By Demetra Vaka and Kenneth Brown. The John Lane Company, New York.

Last Four Months (The): How the War Was Won. By Major-General Sir F. Maurice, K.C.M.G., C.B. Maps. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Monroe Doctrine and the Great War (The). By Arnold Bennett Hall, J. D. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

My Escape from Germany. By Eric A. Keith. The Century Company, New York.

EDUCATIONAL

Teachers' Pension Systems in the United States. A Critical and Descriptive Study. By Paul Studensky. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Young Man and Teaching (The). By Henry Parks Wright, Ph.D., LL.D. The Macmillan Company, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

Advertising as a Vocation. By Frederick J. Allen, A.M. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Effective House Organs. The Principles and Practice of Editing and Publishing Successful House Organs. By Robert E. Ramsay. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Essays on Wheat. Including The Discovery and Introduction of Marquis Wheat, the Early History of Wheat Growing in Manitoba, Wheat in Western Canada, the Origin of Red Bobs and Kitchener, and the Wild Wheat of Palestine. By A. H. Reginald Buller. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Housing and the Housing Problem. By Carol Aronovici, Ph.D. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

My Rest Cure. By George Robey. Illustrated. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

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THIS WEEK'S OUTLOOK

A WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY[1]

BY J. MADISON GATHANY

SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

The Railway Bill

IS the Railway Bill, discussed editorially by The Outlook on another page, a good one? Could it be made better? Are you sure?

Why is it exceedingly important to know that the Government does *not guarantee* profits to the owners of railways?

Do you think money from the public treasury should be used to aid privately owned enterprises, even though they are under Government regulation? Has it been thus used in the United States?

For what reasons do labor and capital object to the Railway Bill? Do you consider their objections well founded?

The welfare of every man, woman, and child in America is bound up in the management of our railways. Does it therefore follow that the Government should own the railways?

Does the Railway Bill leave any Government official or commission with *power* to intervene and protect the public interest? Should such power be vested in any Government official or Federal commission?

What do you think of the omission from this bill of the proposal as passed in the first Senate bill providing for anti-strike legislation?

Our Disabled Soldiers

How do you explain the poor showing of the Federal Board for Vocational Education?

Should relatives and friends be made to feed and clothe our disabled soldiers? Explain why, or why not?

What is the big problem suggested by this breakdown? Is it making democratic government efficient? Can it be made efficient?

What constructive suggestions can you offer toward the solution of the problem of our disabled soldiers?

Define carefully the following words: *tenuous, torso, Federal, reputable, fiasco.*

Do you know how to pronounce accurately the italicized words above, and all others that you have read in The Outlook? Do you own that indispensable book, "18,000 Words Often Mispronounced," by W. H. P. Phyfe (Putnams)?

The Near East Settlement

The Allied Supreme Council has decided to leave the Turks in Europe. Do you understand why this decision was reached? Do you think it was determined wholly by political, economic, and financial considerations?

What was the British Turkish policy of the nineteenth century? Why did Great Britain hold to this policy? Was it a mistaken one? Was it an expensive policy?

What, in brief, have been Turkey's attitude and policy towards her Christian subjects in the Near East?

Does the decision of the Allied Council in regard to Turkey indicate that the old forces of reaction are again getting the upper hand in European diplomacy?

The Outlook implies that it would be a moral and criminal blunder to allow the Turks to remain in Europe. Why? Do you join as heartily as does The Outlook in Mr. Morgenthau's protest? Should the United States have a hand in the reconstruction of the Near East?

You can scarcely afford not to read and own "Ambassador Morgenthau's Story," published by Doubleday, Page & Co. The Turkish question and many other Asiatic questions are intelligently treated by H. A. Gibbons in "The New Map of Asia" (Century Company).

Define *the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus, provincialism, imperialism, Near East.*

The Discoverer of the North Pole

What, in brief, is the story of Peary's discovery of the North Pole? Where is it? When was it discovered?

Can you explain just why and how Dr. Cook's claim was proved to be false? And why Peary's was judged sound?

For some four hundred years attempts had been made to discover the North Pole. How many of those who made the attempts can you name? What do their efforts indicate about human nature?

Of what value is Peary's discovery? To whom? Has it been worth the price? What lessons do you see for us in Peary's life? Name some of his characteristics.

You will be greatly interested in reading "Secrets of Polar Travel," by the late Admiral Peary (Century Company); "South: The Story of Shackleton's Last Expedition," by Sir Ernest Shackleton (Macmillan Company); "Ten Thousand Miles with a Dog-Sled," by Hudson Stuck (Scribners).

Explain the meaning of *latitude, longitude, reconnaissance, strategist, fable.*

Teachers' Salaries; Preachers' Salaries

How important is it to arouse enthusiasm for the teaching profession as such independent of the question of salary?

How specially important is it in the case of our seaboard and certain central cities where the influx of immigration makes Americanization a vital necessity?

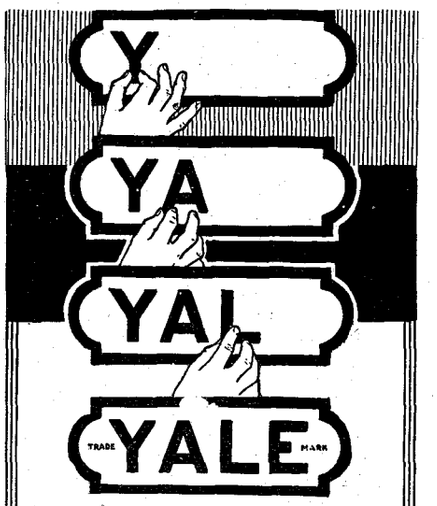
If the teachers are badly paid, how about the preachers? What would you think of paying family expenses out of the average Baptist preacher's salary?

Which do you think the most important profession, that of the preacher, the teacher, or the editor? What are your reasons?

Do you think all of us, especially those who determine the salaries of teachers and preachers, are considering seriously enough the disastrous results that are sure to follow the collapse of these professions? Discuss some of these disastrous results.

Should the pending Federal Educational Bill be passed? How can you help pass it?

[1] These questions and comments are designed not only for the use of current events classes and clubs, debating societies, teachers of history and English, and the like, but also for discussion in the home and for suggestions to any reader who desires to study current affairs as well as to read about them. —THE EDITORS.



The difference between a hole in the wall and a real door—

A DOOR that doesn't always close and stay closed is no better than a hole in the wall.

A door that has a Yale Door Closer is a real door. It closes *every time* — quietly, softly; automatically.

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You will install Yale Door Closers—and insure comfort and better health; save coal and keep out cold and draughts—to say nothing of preserving the door.

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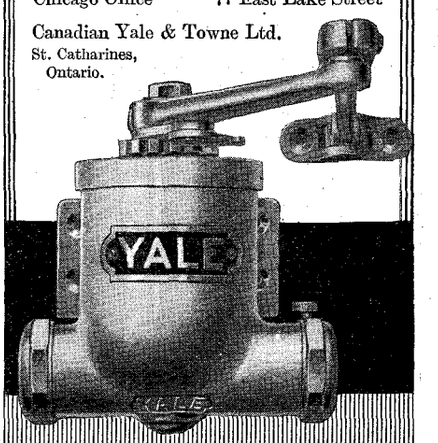

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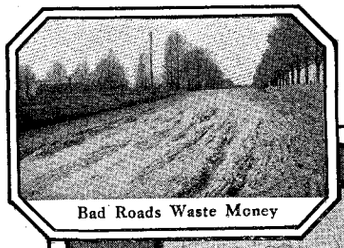
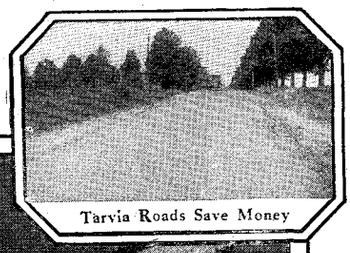


Put your town on the good roads map this year



COME to think of it, is there anything so expensive to a community as *bad roads?*

Bad roads slow up business, lower land values, make markets inaccessible, isolate neighbors, cost a lot of money and waste much more.

People tolerate bad roads year after year because they *think* good roads cost too much.

But good roads *are not* expensive, if they are built in accordance with a well-thought-out program, somewhat along these lines.

Consider—

1. The traffic the road will have—
2. Its initial cost—
3. Cost of maintenance—
4. Durability—
5. Ease and rapidity of construction—
6. What "Barrett Service" can do for you.

Thousands of towns and cities all over this country, have had their road problems economically, satisfactorily and quickly solved by the use of this popular road material.

No matter what your road problems may be—a road binder for new construction, a dust preventive, a preservative, or a patching material—there is a grade of Tarvia for each need.

IF YOU want to know how to get GOOD ROADS *in your community at* VERY LOW COST, *write today to our Special Service Department for booklet and data on this vital subject.*

Tarvia

Preserves Roads—Prevents Dust

Special Service Department

In order to bring the facts before taxpayers as well as road authorities, The Barrett Company has organized a Special Service Department, which keeps up to the minute on all road problems.

If you will write to the nearest office regarding road conditions or problems in your vicinity the matter will have the prompt attention of experienced engineers. This service is free for the asking. If you want *better roads* and *lower taxes*, this Department can greatly assist you.

New York, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Duluth, Lebanon, Columbus, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Nashville, Dallas, Youngstown, Richmond, Philadelphia, Detroit, Salt Lake City, Milwaukee, Toledo, Latrobe

The Barrett Company

Boston, New Orleans, Seattle, Bangor, Elizabeth, Bethlehem, St. Louis, Birmingham, Peoria, Washington, Buffalo, Syracuse, Cleveland, Kansas City, Atlanta, Johnstown, Baltimore, Rochester

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THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. This department will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.

PUTTING THE MUDHOLES OUT OF BUSINESS

BY H. COLIN CAMPBELL

ABOUT the middle of last December one of the little-heard-of newspapers published in Vermilion County, Illinois, contained the following item under the heading "Good Highways Bring New Homes:"

> A thing that impresses one in driving over the Vermilion County hard-road system is the number of new farm homes that have been erected since the roads were built. They are built of brick, stucco, or tile or other enduring materials, and cost from $10,000 to $15,000 or more. They are equipped with electric lights, water, and furnaces or steam heat. Of course they have telephones and rural free delivery. The grounds have been beautified in some cases, and there are neat and substantial outbuildings. Others of these farm homes are quite new, and there has been no time for developing the grounds.
>
> These homes have been built within the last three years. They are remote from the city, some of them twenty or thirty miles. But there is concrete slab as smooth as a tile floor leading directly to Danville and to the nearest village. One begins to realize, as the builders of these beautiful farm homes realize, that remoteness is no longer a matter of miles but of roads. There is no longer a possibility of their being marooned.

Probably few of the readers of this item gave much thought to its wonderful import. Getting used to a thing breeds more or less contempt for it, to paraphrase an old saying; but no one who is familiar with the struggles that began in Vermilion County, Illinois, several years ago, leading up to the ways and means to secure nearly 150 miles of paved roads for the county, will view with anything but admiration what the past three years have meant.

And good roads mean lots of other things besides new homes. As the item tersely says, remoteness is no longer a matter of miles but of roads, and that is why in many parts of the country during 1919 outlying districts that were only a few miles, but also many hours, from the nearest town have been brought within minutes of the movies and all other entertainments, pastimes, and advantages that the near-by, though often inaccessible, trading center afforded.

Miles have been reduced to minutes, and if your time is worth anything, these 365-day-a-year roads have meant money in pocket to you who have been fortunate enough to be so located as to be able to use them. Nothing brought more forcibly to our attention the inadequacy of our 2,500,000 miles of public roads than the sudden stress of war. Some of our most extensively requisitioned industries were remote from the seacoast, and the speeding up that was demanded of them accomplished but little for a time in the face of congested railway transportation and lack of dependable roads.

The motor vehicle had already progressed toward a point of reliability and dependability that the roads would not permit of demonstration. The test of war emergency proved, as the past and even the present is proving of our railways, that in spite of our wonderful rail system, rolling stock has kept ahead of roadbed.

However, the lesson seems to have been driven home; 1919 was the year of unprecedented highway activities—not only activities in promoting ways and means to raise funds for highway improvement, but in actual accomplishments of construction. The most reliable figures seem to indicate that during the year contracts were let for more than 10,000 miles of so-called permanent roads—various recognized types of pavement. This is particularly significant when the figures are compared with the record as it stood at the end of 1918, when the total mileage of such roads in the United States either barely equaled—or, at any rate, did not exceed—the contracts which were placed in 1919 alone. Doesn't that show that we have at last recognized that we may beat the high cost

WAYSIDE MARKETING ALONG ONE OF THE CONCRETE ROADS IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

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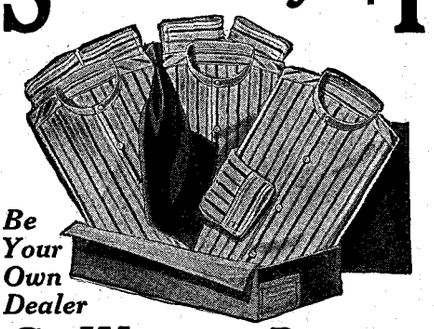

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Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents

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heals babies' skin troubles

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap have been recommended by physicians and nurses for many years in the treatment of infantile eczema, teething rash, chafing, etc. They contain nothing which could possibly injure or irritate the tenderest skin. Sold by all druggists. *Resinol Soap for baby's bath tends to prevent skin-troubles.*

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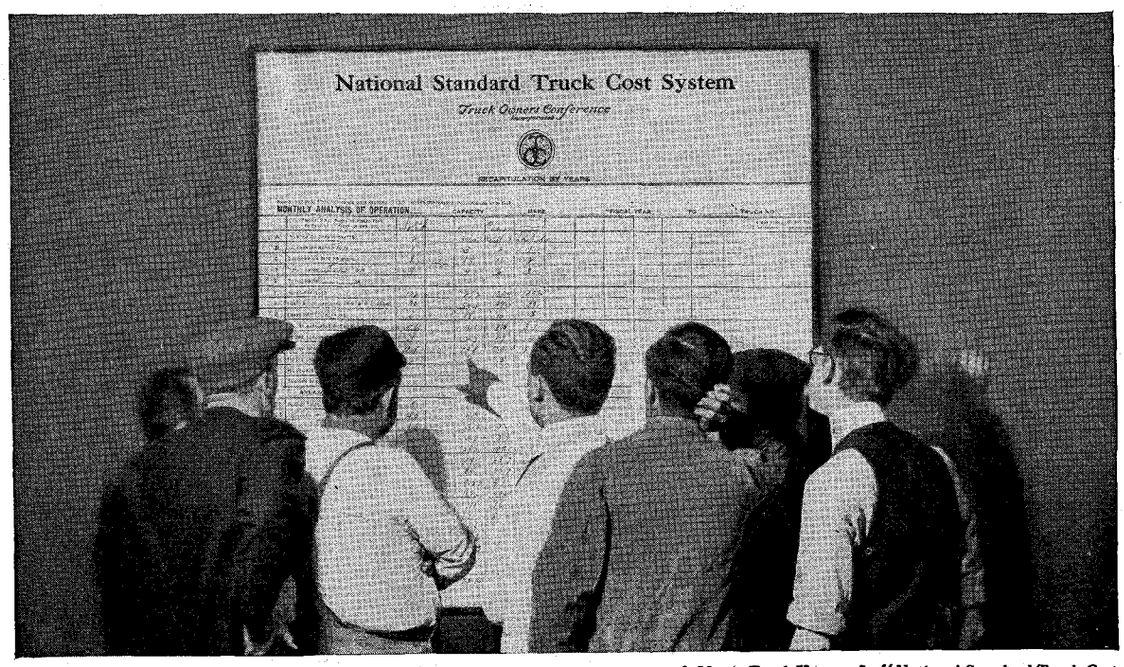

Cost Keeping Instruction in the Truck Owners' Conference—a semi-formal association of Motor Truck Users. Its "National Standard Truck Cost System" is the first complete and impartial method for determining what each truck actually costs per ton-mile of transportation. Not only wages, gasoline, oil and tires—but repairs and replacements on his assembled trucks as compared with a truck built from the ground up as a homogeneous Engineering unit

Who Pays for High Costs

DR. LOUIS PASTEUR started to help the vine-growers of France. He ended by raising the health standard of the whole civilized world.

Every positive forward step brings benefits no man can foresee.

The merchant, the industrial man, starts to keep running costs on his trucks. Before he gets through he has searching figures on which trucks to keep and which to scrap—and what make of truck to put his money on in the future.

HERE are some facts, summarized from the National Standard Truck Cost System operating in 16 cities.

The following comparisons are between Packard and the ten other leading makes of trucks in these cities.

Packard Trucks show 10 per cent lower *gasoline* costs than any other.

They show 30 per cent *lower repair costs* than any other.

They show a *lower wage cost* per ton-mile transportation—make the trip in shorter time.

NINETY per cent of all truck owners who have used the System for a year or more, and have compared the Packard with other trucks, have standardized on Packard.

To get the full meaning of a record you must scrutinize the facts behind it—and the Organization that made the facts possible.

The Packard Organization has attained a precision in machine finish unknown elsewhere. It has achieved production of top-grade parts in quantity.

It has shown the world a radical advance in the improvement of metals by heat-treating.

It designs, tests and stands responsible for every part of every Packard Truck.

EVEN the Packard owner often finds it startling to see his advantages put down in cold figures—though he has known all about it in practice ever since 1906.

"Ask the Man Who Owns One"

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *Detroit*

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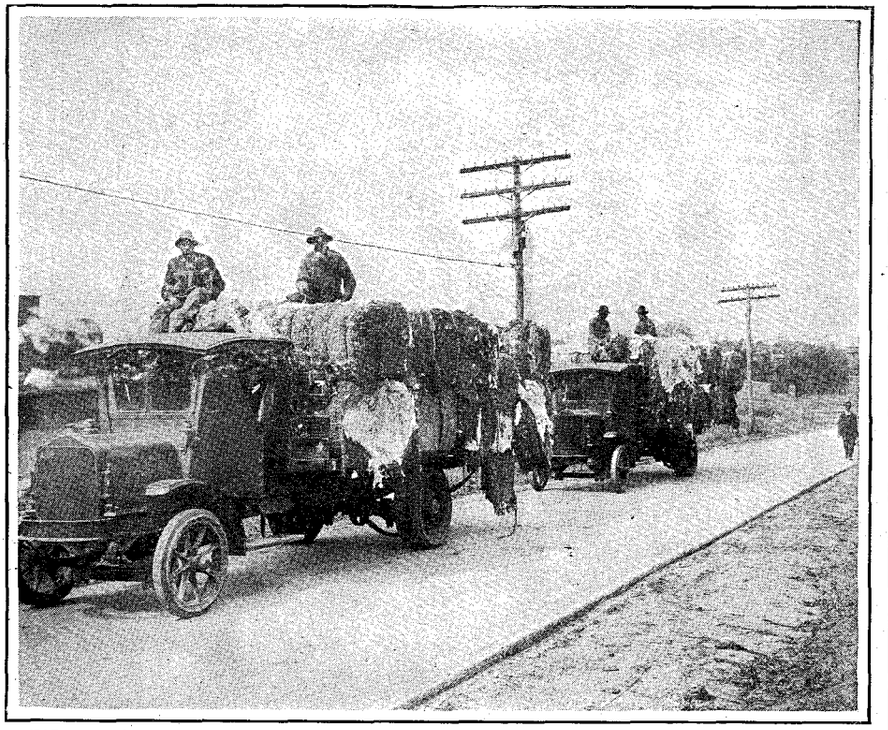
PUTTING THE MUDHOLES OUT OF BUSINESS *(Continued)*

of living by paving the way to a lower cost of living?

A few years ago we were in the habit of talking of the advantages of roads purely from the aspects of social betterment, more extended or more easily obtained educational advantages—largely from an ethical aspect, if you please. We knew that good roads were good for the joy-rider; we hadn't come to a realization of what the motor truck meant in relieving the railway of its short-haul problems, and thereby enabling the farmer to put down at our door fresh eggs, poultry, vegetables, and other farm produce that had been wasted in the past, merely because of impassable seas of mud that stood in place of real roads when demand was greatest and market prices most attractive. Those who have given the subject study have figures to prove that from forty per cent upward of so-called perishable crops actually do perish because markets are inaccessible when demand is keenest. Uncertainties of highway transport also cause glutted markets and low prices when demand is only normal or below. The farmer or other producer wants to unload his whole crop when the roads will let him, and, since the "farmer" means six million or more farmers, it isn't strange that profits suffer from such market glutting.



CONCRETE ROADS AROUND GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, HAVE MADE THIS CITY AN ACTIVE COTTON GOODS MANUFACTURING CENTER

Here and there, as permanent roads have become real instead of imaginary, unexpected uses for them have been disclosed. In such places as Wayne County, Michigan, Cook County, Illinois, and Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, where the county road systems of each amount to nearly two hundred miles of concrete, wayside marketing has become a common incident throughout the year. The pleasure car is kept operating, not solely for pleasure, but to go to outlying farms and bring in fresh eggs, vegetables, or other produce that the consumer wants to take but one profit between farm and dinner table.

In West Virginia, Illinois, and several other States paved-road systems have sounded the death knell of the one-room country schoolhouse. For example, the Malden District School in Kanawha County, West Virginia, represents the abolition of the poorly equipped one-room country schoolhouse from which the pupils may or may not have obtained the fundamentals of the three R's. Because of the concrete-road system, which has become a fact in this county, a central consolidated school has now replaced the many one-roomed schools in the district, and a motor bus carrying forty-eight pupils at a load now insures early and regular attendance, as well as protection against unseasonable weather.

Eighteen consolidation projects, involving the abandonment of eighty-eight one-room schools and the transfer of pupils to two twelve-room graded schools, are now pending action on the part of local school authorities in various sections of West Virginia. The projects are under consideration in nine of the fifty-five counties, each of which has already identified itself with the State-wide West Virginia good roads movement. So far this movement has been promoted largely by the individual counties, which have during the past two or three years bonded themselves for nearly $30,000,000, but this fall the State expects to put over a $50,000,000 bond issue that will in a great part complete the county systems and relieve the counties from further direct burden in road improvement.

To mention one State without mentioning another or several as leaders in road improvement would be unfair. There is not a State in the Union which during 1919 did not contribute to the enormous total of roads improved during that period.

Of the many angles from which the advantages of good roads have been considered, one has so far received little attention. Yet in one county, where nearly one hundred miles of permanent roads have made it possible, the county seat is considering the advisability of inaugurating rural fire

SHALL WE CUT OUT DISCIPLINE?

Not since The Outlook put its famous question "Who Broke the Window?" have its editors noted such a live interest in a discussion in its columns as that aroused by our new question "Shall We Cut Out Discipline?" Three weeks ago we started the discussion with two incisive and rather startling articles by Mr. Frost and Sergeant Lane. The question as we see it is: "Can you have in the army, the school, or the factory, esprit or morale without discipline?"

We opened our forum of discussion so far as practically possible to our readers.

Two weeks later we continued the discussion with two articles called "Good Boys, Bad Boys, Worse Boys" and "John Schoolboy vs. the Drill Sergeant."

Now our mails are almost swamped with replies, suggestions, and remonstrances. Several dozen articles and letters have been collected and every mail brings many more.

Abundant material is in sight for the continuation of the discussion. Future articles will sift the live coals out of the material. We believe the articles will interest soldiers, ex-soldiers, teachers, parents, and will also have "pep" and color enough to make the general reader sit up and think.

This is but an example of the way in which

The Outlook

really gets into the hearts of its readers.

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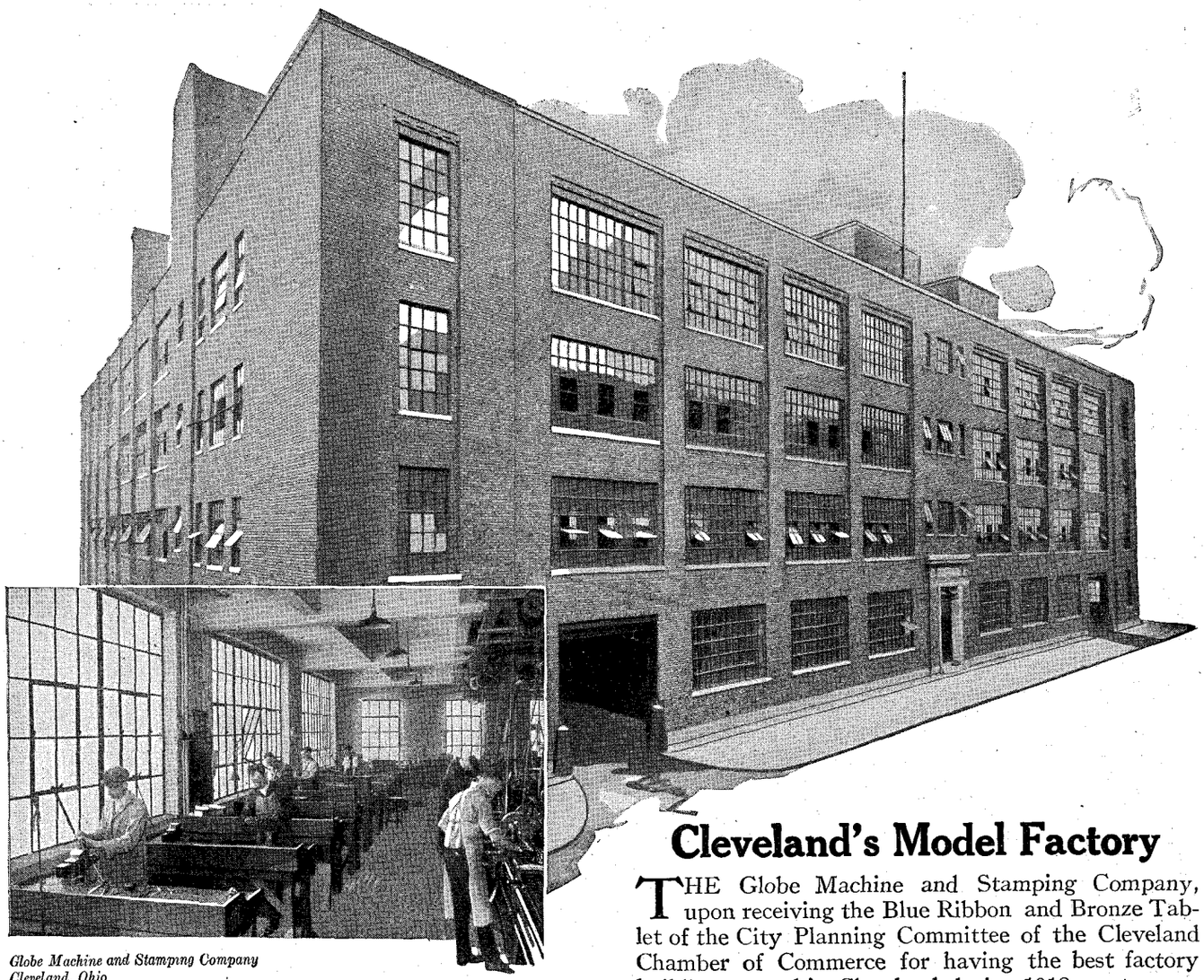


Globe Machine and Stamping Company
Cleveland, Ohio

Craig Curtis Company, Contractors
Paul S. Schmidt, Engineer

Cleveland's Model Factory

THE Globe Machine and Stamping Company, upon receiving the Blue Ribbon and Bronze Tablet of the City Planning Committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce for having the best factory building erected in Cleveland during 1918, wrote:

"We feel sure the fact that Fenestra Steel Sash are installed throughout this building played no small part in its being selected as Cleveland's model factory.

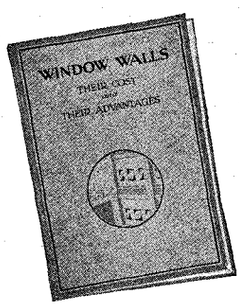
"In addition to the asset value of having the modern daylight structure so necessary to our manufacturing, the satisfaction which the *fire resistant* feature of this sash permits is something not to be overlooked.

"Because of the Fenestra WindoWalls, our workmen have a *well lighted and well ventilated factory to work in —which is a source of satisfaction to them as well as to ourselves.*"

This letter confirms the experience of other industrial executives—that Fenestra WindoWalls are the least expensive of all wall materials because they make light cost less and produce more. Detroit Steel Products Co., 3513 E. Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

Here's a Good Booklet on Window Wall Costs

It is called "Window Walls—Their Cost and Their Advantages," and it is of particular interest to Architects, Engineers, Contractors and builders of industrial buildings, as it deals with facts and figures on the relative cost of solid brick walls, walls with small wooden windows, and steel window walls. Write for it today.



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No Lather Seems Perfect Without Shavaid

This new combination makes shaving easier, as a Free trial will convince. And it saves time, keeps the skin in condition, does away with harshness. You, too, will be delighted with Shavaid

"The greatest advance in shaving comfort" is the unanimous verdict of men the nation over who have adopted Shavaid, the instant beard softener.

Men who have tried every way to ease the harshness of the morning shave, now agree that Shavaid is the final development. And to prove it to you, we'll send a free trial tube.

Try it as others have, judge it yourself. Note all that it does to relieve the morning's irksome task.

Quicker easier pleasanter

No need now to apply hot towels before shaving. That is a bad habit, anyway, for it brings the blood to the surface at the wrong time.

Merely apply a thin coating of Shavaid over the beard. Then cover over with your favorite lather.

But do not rub the lather in. That is unnecessary and it takes time. Shavaid saves all those moments of hot towel applications and rubbing in the lather.

Then shave, after thus applying the Shavaid and lather.

You'll be surprised! The razor responds so willingly. Pulling is minimized. Abrasions are rare.

A soothing balm

Note the instant effect of Shavaid—how cooling, how pleasant! Then note how the lather stays moist and creamy.

That usual "drawn," smarting feeling is absent.

Shavaid keeps the skin in prime condition—smooth, firm, free from that tenderness and dryness which are caused by hot water and too much rubbing.

In fact, Shavaid is so much of an emollient that no after-lotions are necessary. Following your shave, you will experience immediately a skin softness, a pleasant glowing that you never knew before.

Shavaid

Softens the beard instantly
—apply to dry face before the lather.

Saves time and trouble
—no hot water, no "rubbing in" of the lather.

Protects the face
—skin remains firm and smooth.

Removes the razor "pull"
—harsh ways age the skin prematurely.

Replaces after-lotions
—Shavaid is a cooling, soothing balm.

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Shavaid was perfected after long scientific study and countless experiments. It is the product of a company which for 25 years has been inventing and perfecting new helps for mankind.

And we want you to try Shavaid, so that you can experience this new delight. A free trial tube will be sent to you at once, if you mail the coupon below. Then after proving the value of Shavaid, you can secure full size tubes from your druggist at 50c each. Or if he cannot supply you, we'll be glad to fill your order direct.

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At Druggists—50c a Tube

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Makers of Sterile Surgical Dressings and Allied Products

71

Free Trial Tube

BAUER & BLACK, Chicago, Ill.

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Street Address.....

City..... State.....

PUTTING THE MUDHOLES OUT OF BUSINESS *(Continued)*

protection. Appleton, Wisconsin, is the city, Outagamie County the territory. This county plans to number the rural mailboxes so that each one will be a fire-alarm station, and on authenticated calls the Appleton City Fire Department will, for a consideration, speed over the pavement and reach the fire in time to record accomplishments.

The farmers so located as to be served by the Appleton Fire Department are now constructing reservoirs which will provide an adequate water supply in case of fire.

In communities where good roads have been built their value to the farmer can be greatly increased when such agreements with the nearest town having fire-fighting apparatus can be entered into to provide fire protection to the neighboring rural districts. Legislation looking toward such ends is already under consideration by the Ohio State Legislature. No doubt others will s on take it up, because it would seem inconceivable that fire underwriters, who are vitally concerned in reducing the enormous annual total of our National fire loss, would not, in their self-interest, lend every effort to an extension of this rural fire protection idea where better roads and motor fire apparatus go hand in hand.

In his last annual report the Fire Marshal of North Dakota said that the losses from city and village fires are on the decrease, while those in rural districts are on the increase. The average township suffers an annual fire loss, outside of its incorporated towns, amounting approximately to $2,500. This amount will pay the interest on an investment that will build approximately two miles of concrete road. But aside from the many other savings effected by good roads, the reduction in fire losses would go far to pay for a system of permanent highways which would make it possible for fire-fighting apparatus to reach most of the valuable property that might be threatened. Besides the feeling of security which the farmer has whose house and barn are protected by such a system of rural fire protection, it is inevitable that his insurance rates will be decreased. When the number of communities having roads has increased and the rural fire protection has demonstrated its protectiveness, the farmer may look for substantial reduction in his fire insurance rate and he can add one more item to the already long list of direct money-saving benefits that good roads enable him to enjoy. In the rural mutuals where rates move up and down directly with the fire losses the lower cost of insurance will be immediately apparent.

Though no one has yet been able to figure the total saving, hence the total profit, that will come from lengthening the life of motor vehicles, it has already been proved several times that on the even, rigid, unyielding concrete surface one gallon of gasoline will take the motor vehicle twice as far as it will on the best earth road. With motor fuel at its present price, it pays to use only half the fuel formerly required.

Some day some one will figure the profits of reduced upkeep, lengthened life of tires, less wear and tear on mechanical parts, and will then show, as is being demonstrated in Illinois, where five thousand miles of permanent roads are being built, that if he must the motorist can afford to go it alone in paying for the best-paved highway that can be built.

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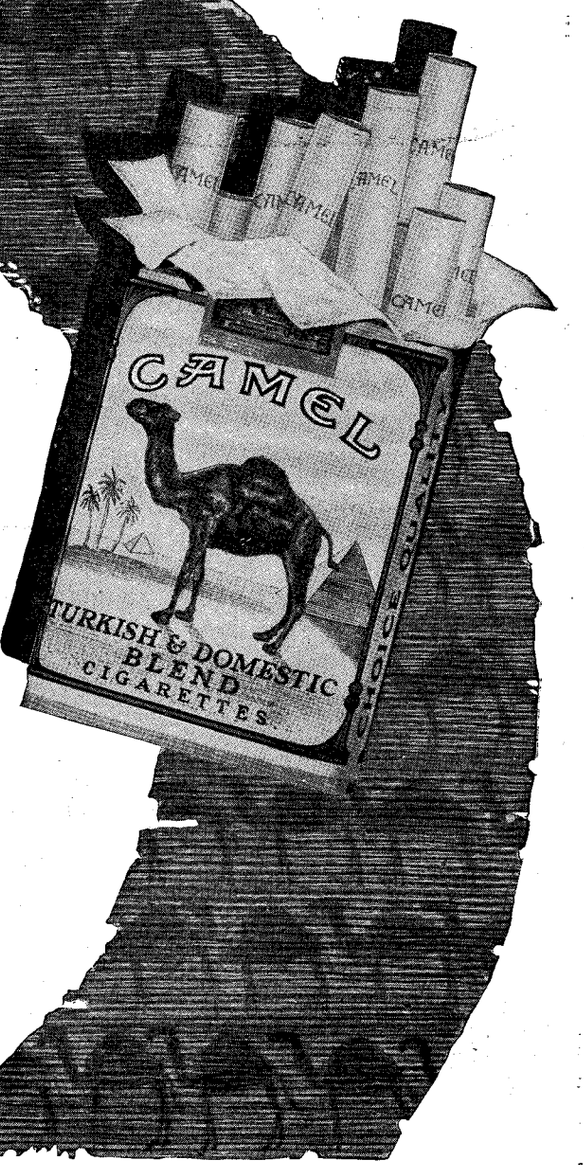
Camels certainly give you everything you ever wanted in a cigarette. *They're a revelation!*

Camel CIGARETTES



YOUR highest ideal of cigarette enjoyment begins the day you get acquainted with Camel Cigarettes. You smoke them with the utmost pleasure!

Camels win you so sincerely on their quality merits. Their expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos is so new, so smooth and so fascinating to your cigarette desires *you'll prefer it to either kind of tobacco smoked straight!*

And, Camels are absolutely unique in so many other ways that appeal to the most fastidious smokers. They have a remarkable mildness, but that desirable "body" is *all* there! Again, Camels leave no unpleasant cigaretty aftertaste nor unpleasant cigaretty odor!

Camels flavor is so refreshing and the fragrance so unusual and likable that you are delighted that so much satisfaction could be put into a cigarette.

The real way to appreciate Camels best is to compare them puff-by-puff with *any cigarette in the world at any price!*

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes for 20 cents; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

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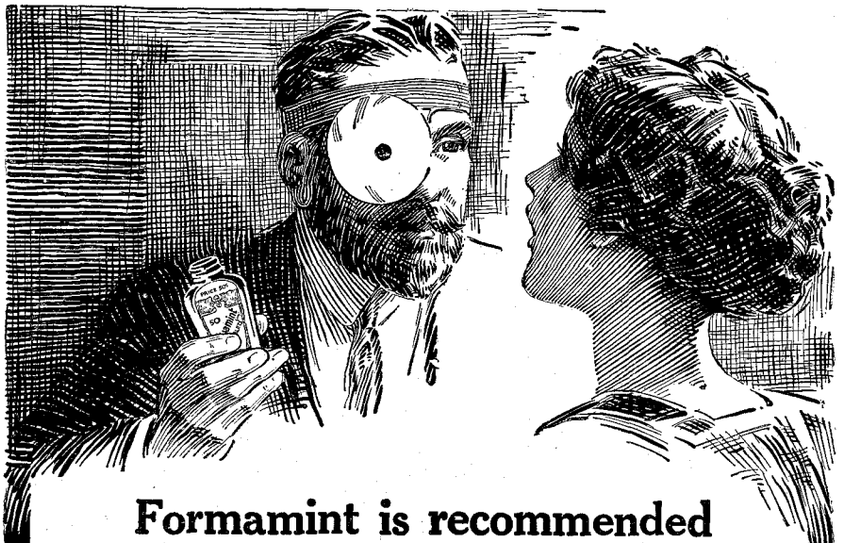

Formamint is recommended by the leading throat specialists—do you know why?

IT is because, long before you ever heard of Formamint, it was submitted to the leading specialists of the world for trial in the great hospitals and for examination by experts on bacteria.

Not until a verdict was rendered of its extraordinary germ-killing power, of its harmlessness to body tissues, and of its welcome superiority to the awkward gargles, was Formamint brought directly to your attention.

This scientific endorsement of Formamint accounts for the confident tone of our announcements. We are firmly convinced of the value of Formamint and we welcome with pleasure, but without surprise, the daily receipt of enthusiastic testimony from people who are getting such fine results from using Formamint in mouth and throat troubles and as a preventive against infection. Formamint combines a powerful germ-destroying agent in the form of a delicious tablet, which melts in the mouth fluids and bathes the sore parts in a soothing and healing solution.

It is a pleasure to use Formamint It tastes almost like a confection, in spite of its fatal action on germs, and is of proven harmlessness to the membrane in the mouth of even a child.

Write Today for FREE Sample

It is of generous size and will prove to you that *Formamint* is wonderfully effective as well as pleasant in mouth and throat troubles. Send a 2-cent stamp to pay postage and we will gladly send you this free trial tube.

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If thin, *build up*. If burdened with excess flesh, *reduce!* Have an attractive *figure*. You CAN—as sure as sunrise. Let me explain how 92,000 refined women have done this; how *you* can do it. Simple, sure, effective. All in your own room—in a surprisingly short time.

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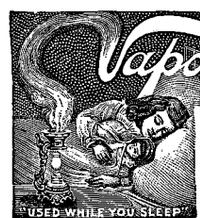

"USED WHILE YOU SLEEP"

Established 1879

The Inhalation Treatment for Whooping-Cough, Spasmodic Croup, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis.

Simple, safe and effective, avoiding internal drugs.

Vaporized Cresolene relieves the paroxysms of Whooping-Cough and Spasmodic Croup at once; it nips the common cold before it has a chance of developing into something worse, and experience shows that a *neglected cold is a dangerous cold.*

Mrs. Ballington Booth says: "No family, where there are young children, should be without this lamp."

The air carrying the antiseptic vapor, inhaled with every breath, makes breathing easy and relieves the congestion, assuring restful nights.

It is called a *boon* by Asthma sufferers.

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It is a protection to those exposed.

Cresolene's best recommendation is its 40 years of successful use.

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Try Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated Throat, composed of slippery elm bark, licorice, sugar and Cresolene. They can't harm you. Of your druggist or from us, 10c in stamps.

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AMERICAN AND JAPANESE RELATIONS

It is well enough to recognize that race equality, though a just principle, is not sufficient of itself to become the basis of international relations. The true basis is to be found in the development of national wants, productive power, social and political institutions, and moral ideals. For example, extra-territoriality in Japan was not abolished on the ground of race equality, but was acceded to by Western nations because Japan had adopted codes of laws embodying enlightened principles of jurisprudence. The building up of a common and coherent civilization has been deemed of greater importance by the people of the two nations than the biological intermingling of races. During the last sixty years of free intercourse between Japan and the United States there has been an increasing oneness in the civilization promoted by the two nations while the racial elements have remained practically stationary.

The growth of national and political independence in Japan and in the United States and the development of their respective commercial, industrial, financial, and educational systems have been such as to enable the United States to articulate herself more fully with Japan, an Asiatic Power, than with Spain, Portugal, Italy, or Russia, which are European Powers. Japan has gained greater control over the secular forces that make for unity in the Western world than has been gained by many Western nations. It would be ungenerous to withhold a cordial recognition of these facts.

The permanent and peaceful co-operation between the two countries is conditioned upon the predominance of the liberal and idealistic elements in each country. The United States should recognize the vast difference between the Japanese and the Turkish Empires. The rule of the latter is supported by sheer force, while the ideas of civilization have a real and deepening meaning to Japan. Reforming and Westernizing influences are potent in the life of Japan by national self-determination and through organized institutions and agencies. Though it be a frequent assertion that a type of *Kultur* dominates Japan, it should not be overlooked, on the other hand, that Americanism is a profound influence in the national life of Japan.

As militarism is a force hostile to internationalism, and as there is much discussion of Japanese militarism in connection with international relations, it is of importance to know the exact status of the military element in Japan. In 1868 the transition began by which the civil rule came from under the military dominance to which it had long yielded place. In the Japanese army and navy the feudal tradition is a diminishing force and the popular influence is gaining in strength. Though the Minister of the Navy and the Minister of War have not been civilians in any modern Cabinet, it would be a mistake to look upon Japan as a military organism; her institutions are fundamentally civic. While the military and civil powers are distinct forces in the national life, the army and navy would render obedience to the civil power under any test. The present Cabinet has done more to further civil rule than any Cabinet since the restoration in 1868.

The extension of Japan's power in the

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Far East has invited much criticism. It has been justly felt in the United States that there should be no monopoly of Far Eastern markets by Japan and no menace established by Japan to free intercourse with Far Eastern peoples on the part of the United States. On the other hand, Japan's course can be made to appear in a more favorable light by consideration of three facts. First, the weakness of China; secondly, Japan's need of defense against the expansion of European Powers; and, thirdly, the special interests of Japan in the markets and natural resources at her own door. As regards the first, Japan is often condemned for encroachment upon Chinese sovereignty. Yet it is historically probable that China long since would have been dismembered but for the independent strength and energy of Japan. As regards the second, the critical period through which Japan passed seems to have been entirely forgotten when the power of the Romanoffs was an actual menace threatening to exclude Japan from the entire Far East. As for the third, exclusion from Far Eastern markets and fields of enterprise would affect Japan disastrously, but would not so affect any other industrial nation. There is need on the part of Americans of an intelligent re-reading of the entire course of history in the Far East during the past fifty years.

There is greater oneness in the liberal attitudes of mind ruling in Japan and in the United States than is generally supposed. Evidence of this is to be found, first, in the momentous decision of both nations alike to uphold the principles fought for by the Allied Powers. Evidence, secondly, is to be found in the benevolent enterprise promoted by America and cordially welcomed by Japan for the progress of spiritual idealism in which modern civilization has its basic unity, an enterprise carried on by not less than a thousand American missionaries residing in Japan whose work receives the sympathetic and hearty co-operation of the Japanese people. It may be added, thirdly, that the English language is the medium of learning and social and commercial intercourse, and that the culture of English-speaking peoples is widely disseminated through an extensive sale of English books and periodicals in Japan.

There is ground for good relations between the two nations in the traditional moral ideals of both nations. The Confucian moral system, which sustained the old Japan, contained implicitly, though only implicitly, principles of international morality. While modern materialism and evolutionary ideas have weakened, and the state absolutism of certain Shintoists has tended to limit the application of that moral system, yet nevertheless Japan as a nation upholds international morality, as is shown by her adoption of international laws and by her cordial entrance into the concert of nations for the settlement of possible disputes by means of peaceful arbitration.

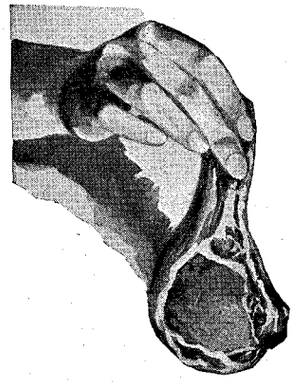
In view of the aspects of the international situation between Japan and the United States to which reference has been made above, it would seem that the call of the hour is for a sympathetic and intelligent attitude toward the upbuilding of common relations between the United States and Japan; such relations as shall embody justice and good will and as shall exhibit an advanced step in the world's civilization.

S. H. WAINRIGHT.

New York City.

One Chop Will Buy 12 Dishes

of Nutritious Quaker Oats



Save 90%

And Serve Vastly Better Breakfasts

One dollar spent for Quaker Oats buys about as much nutrition as $10 buys in meat and fish and eggs.

So a Quaker Oats breakfast, compared with a meat breakfast, saves you some 90 per cent.

And in oats you get the supreme food.

You get an ideal food—almost a complete food.

You get a food which, measured by calories, is twice as nutritious as round steak.

And you get the needed minerals.

What $1 Buys

Note how much $1 buys in Quaker Oats. It will serve a hundred breakfasts.

That same $1 in some other foods will buy you only ten breakfasts.

Then compare by calories—the energy measure of food value. That's the way foods should be figured. You buy them for nutrition.

Here is what $1 buys in calories at this writing in some necessary foods:

What $1 Buys	AT THIS WRITING IN CALORIES
In Quaker Oats . .	18,000 calories
In Average Meats . .	2,200 "
In Average Fish . .	2,000 "
In Hen's Eggs . .	1,400 "
In Broilers	600 "

One needs variety in food, regardless of the cost. But the basic breakfast should be Quaker Oats.

That is the food which everybody needs. And its trifling cost will average up your food bills.

Quaker Oats

With That Exquisite Flavor

Get Quaker Oats to make this dish delicious. They are flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump, flavory oats.

We get but ten pounds from a bushel. This flavor has brought Quaker Oats world-wide supremacy.

15c and 35c per Package

Except in the Far West and South

Packed in Sealed Round Packages with Removable Cover

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Irritable....
DON'T blame your disposition—blame your health. That unlovable "cross feeling" is the fault of starved nerves and sapped vitality!
Nerves cannot forever be neglected—they must be fed a sufficient quota of their essential foods (albumen and organic phosphorus) in such a way that the cells can actually take hold of them. This, according to such international authorities as Dr. C. W. Saleeby, is exactly the role filled by Sanatogen, the food-tonic.
For, as Lady Somerset says, "Sanatogen has an invigorating power on worn-out nerves, and gives tone to the exhausted tissues to a surprising extent. The feeblest system and the poorest digestive organs are able to assimilate it when they can touch little else."
Wouldn't you like to be one of the thousands of grateful Sanatogen users able to exclaim with Mme. Sarah Grand, "... and now, after taking Sanatogen, I find myself able to enjoy both work and play again!"
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THE HOUSING CORPORATION AND THE SENATE

Recently The Outlook summarized and quoted from a report by a Committee of the United States Senate in which the United States Housing Corporation was severely criticised. It seems only just to make public also the following reply written by a well-known landscape architect and consulting engineer.—THE EDITORS.

Investigation lasting four months was conducted for the Senate's Committee by a skillful lawyer, whose one object was to make everything we had done appear just as badly as possible. We were repeatedly assured that ample opportunity for rebuttal would be given us. *We had none.* And, furthermore, we had none of the privileges which all courts grant to a defendant. We did not even have the rights of the defendant which he has under the much-criticised court-martial proceedings. We were not allowed the privilege of cross-examination by our attorney. One morning only was granted us for the submission of rebuttal evidence, but (and this is most significant) the conclusions of the report do not consider this evidence.

The report severely indicts the officials of the Housing Corporation for alleged shortage, in the inventory of "non-expendable" property at the dormitories in Washington; arriving at that conclusion only by absolutely ignoring the sworn statement of our Vice-President, merely commenting as to this, "We hope this, his statement, is true." His true statement is printed on page 733 of the proceedings and it absolutely refutes the unwarranted charges.

The report makes personal criticism of the act of the former Chief Engineer of the Housing Corporation, in connection with the loan made by the Corporation to the Springfield Consolidated Water Company. The only basis upon which such criticism can be made is by ignoring the evidence on page 723 of the hearings, that the securities in the vaults of the Housing Corporation to-day have a market value of twice the amount of the loan.

The report criticises at great length the judgment of the former officials of the United States Housing Corporation in adopting in general a permanent type of housing. It vents the Committee's sarcasm upon their alleged unnecessary excellence and criticises without demonstration in evidence the war cost of these houses. Some of the reasons for the adoption of the more permanent type of housings are here given.

The question raised is a fundamental one; it is of special interest to-day on account of the housing shortage which has compelled attention to the subject of economical housing throughout the country. During the war period houses were built by several agencies of the Government. Besides the six thousand houses built by the United States Housing Corporation, houses were built by the Housing Corporation of the Shipping Board and by the Ordnance Department. All of the houses built by these agencies for industrial war workers were of a permanent construction and modern type, excepting certain smaller, cheaper, and temporary type of frame housings and barracks which were built for locations remote from cities, and which would obviously be of service only to activities which would terminate with the ending of the war.

England went into the construction of war housing to an extent many times greater than did this country. The type of housing which the English Government built was of even a more permanent type than the houses built here. Several private housing corporations, notably the Bridgeport Housing Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, just prior to the time when this country entered the war, built for the industrial workers of their crowded city a number of houses and apartments similar to those later on erected in Bridgeport by the United States Housing Corporation. All this permanent type of housing is subject to the

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severe criticism and sarcasm of the Senate Committee's report.

The question now arises: Was the policy of the Housing Corporation and incidentally the policy of the Emergency Fleet Housing Corporation in the construction of modern, permanent housing wrong, and should these houses have been short-lived, temporary shacks or barracks to serve only the war emergency?

That question was carefully considered by the experts of these organizations, whose judgment may well be considered to be better than that of the Senate Committee and its clever attorney. The war loss to the Government in dollars and cents will probably be about the same in the case of the permanent and temporary housing. But in the case of the permanent structures there is something very definite and useful left to show for the money spent. The salvage value of the temporary houses is very slight, whereas they require almost as great an outlay for "utilities"—sewer, water supply, drainage, paving, lighting, etc. In other words, the Government has secured, without extra expense, the incidental salvage of having created a decent American home. Of all assets which the country has to-day, none is greater, none is needed more, than good housing and the individual ownership of homes which create loyal and useful citizenship. There was nothing to warrant the United States Housing Corporation to a procedure of filling up some of the best towns in the United States with a lot of cheap hovels which would have degenerated into slums and which would have been a disgrace to many cities now provided with decent Government housing.

Industrial housing, built by the United States Housing Corporation and by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, was not designed nor intended for the alien nor the common laborer. It was designed for the skilled mechanic, for the average American. The type of the house built was the type demanded and ready to be paid for by this skilled worker. *He is doing it.* All of the first-class houses built by the Housing Corporation were filled up as fast as they were constructed, and they have been bringing an income to the Government at the rate of over two million dollars per annum. The last houses in demand by the tenants or by the prospective home owners have been the cheap, temporary houses recommended in the Senate Committee's report.

The United States Housing Corporation has already returned from the war appropriation of $100,000,000, $32,500,000 in cash to the Treasury of the United States. During the past year it has completed construction of houses and apartments for 6,000 families and quarters for some 8,000 single workers. Out of a possible occupancy, returning at the rate of some $2,200,000 per annum, it has rented houses under an annual rental of $1,985,000. It has sold to good advantage a large amount of movable property and has adjusted all canceled and curtailed contracts.

By June 30, 1920, the United States Housing Corporation will, if it is permitted, have completed the bulk of its task of converting its properties into securities. There is every expectation that the total return to the United States Treasury will be:

$32,500,000	cash already returned.
10,000,000	interest-bearing securities of transportation companies.
30,000,000	cash and interest bearing mortgages on real property.
$72,500,000	

The remaining $27,500,000 must stand as a war investment. A considerable portion of this was spent in making available suitable, *existing* quarters and homes to thousands of essential workers through Homes Registration Bureaus, which the Housing Corporation established throughout the country. Also improved transportation facilities for many communities and the weeding out of non-essential demands for housing, for construction of temporary buildings, and for excess war cost all along the line.

It is a fair question: What other war agency of like size has made so good a showing?

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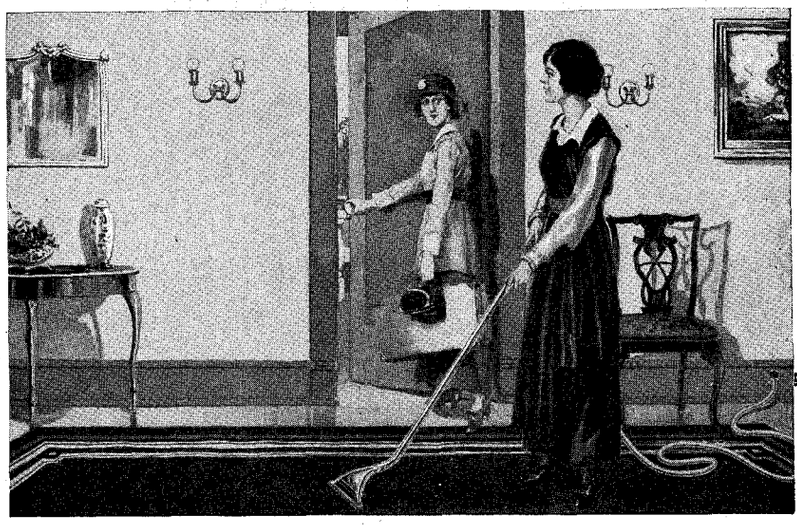

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ARCO WAND VACUUM CLEANER **Is the permanent cleaner for steady everyday service the year around all over the house.**

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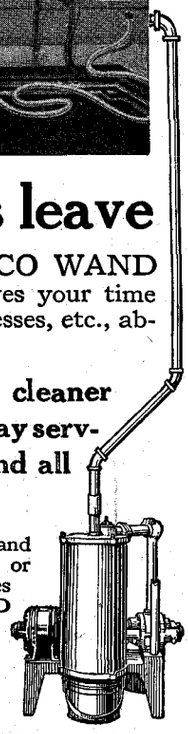
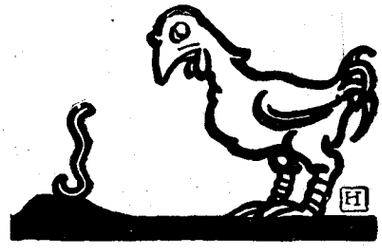
Dept. C-55 AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY 816-822 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago

Makers of the world-famous IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators



Machine is set in basement or side room. A suction pipe runs to each floor. ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaners, hose, and tools are sold by all Heating and Plumbing Trade, in sizes at $195 up. Price does not include labor, connections and freight.

FOR EARLY BIRDS



There's yours, just across the way, provided you mail it before March 15th

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

McCutcheon's
Sweaters and Scarfs

A touch of bright color, a soft, harmonizing complement to the spring or summer costume—always an individual modish note can be introduced thru the popular sweater in its amazing variety of styles and shades.

Chiffon Alpaca, Tuxedo model, as illustrated, in Black, White, Navy, Henna, Rose, Copen, Purple, Jade, Lavender, Tan and Corn, ... $19.50

Chiffon Alpaca, slip-on model, V neck or with collar, in Navy, Henna, Copen, Purple, Lavender, Tan, Corn, Rose, Black or White, ... $15.75

Shetland Weave, Tuxedo model, in Black, White, Navy, Camel, Copen, Rose, Wisteria, Purple, Black with White, Brown Heather, ... $15.75

Shetland Weave, Mohair Yarn, slip-on model, V neck, Sash and pockets, in Black, White, Silver, Navy, Copen, Reindeer, Camel, Lavender, Turquoise, Brown and Green Heather, ... $12.50

Camel's Hair with brushed Tuxedo roll, natural color only, ... $27.50

Practical Scarfs

Camel's Hair Scarfs, medium size, . . $5.95

Striped Scarf of Camel and Brown, medium size $7.50
Large Size, ... $16.50

White Mohair Scarf, medium size, $6.75. Large size, ... $8.50

Mail Orders receive our prompt and careful attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue
New York

Reg. Trade Mark

34th and
33d Streets

BY THE WAY

Alderman Zeltner, of the New York City Board of Aldermen, is opposed to prohibition and to W. H. Anderson, the spokesman of the Anti-Saloon League. As reported by the New York "Sun," Alderman Zeltner recently gave utterance to his views as follows:

> The Board of Aldermen has been elected by our people, and the voice of the Board of Aldermen is the voice of our people of our city sentiment. Against prohibition is and are the people of our city. If you would take now the vote of our people, Mr. Anderson, which you do not dare to do it, you would find that a large majority which is pretty near all of our people would fear a repeal of the Prohibition Amendment. No matter at all what the politics of the Board of Aldermen are or is, they are the elected representatives of our people whose voice of the Board of Aldermen is the voice of our people. The attack you make on the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Anderson, is an attack upon representative government, Mr. Anderson, and the attack you make, Mr. Anderson, is unwarranted and fanatical."

Mr. Zeltner paused for breath, then added: "Well, I guess them words won't do prohibition much good, hey?"

The English in the above-quoted speech may be said to halt, but the following, quoted by "The Writer" from an unnamed Oriental paper, would seem by comparison to stop altogether:

> The news of English we tell the latest. Writ in perfectly style and most earliest. Do a murder commit, we hear of and tell it. Do a mighty chief die, we publish it and in borders somber. Staff has each one been colleged and write like the Kipling and the Dickens. We circle every town and extortionate not for advertisements.

A well-known impresario asserts that American girls and women do not walk gracefully. He says that they do not understand the proper carriage of the body, something that is instinctive in the women of southern Europe and of the Orient, who for generations have been accustomed to carry water bottles on their heads, and so have learned to walk erectly and with measured steps. A theatrical weekly, commenting on this, says that it can hardly be expected that our feminine stars will parade around the streets of New York and Los Angeles carrying water bottles, particularly as zealous revenue inspectors might stop them to see if their burdens did not contain something stronger than water, but that the large moving-picture concerns might easily establish gymnasiums in which lessons in graceful carriage could be given.

But would our "feminine stars" be willing to give up the fashionable high heels to win grace? The "Illinois Health News" says the two are incompatible: "High heels interfere with grace of movement, and are largely responsible for girls' weak ankles. The girls imitate cows in walking upon their toes, and many also outdo the bovine grace of walking. High heels are an abomination unto the Lord."

Many athletes die young, but "Ajax," the strong man of New York City's police force, has lived to an age when he is entitled to retire and draw a pension. Ajax, whose real name is Selig Whitman, performed many remarkable feats during his prime, the most notable probably being his acting as locomotive for a freight car. He put his shoulder against the car, which

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weighed 24,700 pounds, and pushed it thirty-eight feet along the track. He once received a gold medal for lifting with his teeth a dumbbell that weighed 1,030 pounds.

During the Christmas holidays, says the "Editor's Drawer" of "Harper's," the chief guest in the Jones household was a little nephew. The aunt was frankly amazed at the astonishing exhibition of his appetite.

"Heavens!" she exclaimed one day. "I hope you don't mind my saying so, Louis, but, for a little chap, you certainly eat a whole lot!"

Louis, however, was not in the least taken aback.

"Remember this, Auntie," he said, solemnly; "I ain't so little as I look from the outside."

From "Tyrihans," of Christiania, Norway:

Dissatisfied Guest in Restaurant—"If that's bouillon I'm an idiot."

Waiter—"That's right, sir. It is bouillon."

From "London Opinion:"

The Butler (who has caught the maids gossiping)—"An' remember, you girls, no good never came of Downstairs running down Hupstairs."

From "Le Pêle-Mêle," of Paris:

The Donkey (with all feet braced to resist)—"Gracious! but these human beings are stubborn ones!"

From Nebelspalter, Zurich, Switzerland:

Bavarian Gourmet—"Certainly the Kaiser should be surrendered to the Entente. It's his fault that beer costs a shilling a pint!"

From the "World," London:

Art Dealer—"Would you like a Velasquez, sir? The one on the top left is an original Velasquez, the top right is a real original Velasquez, and the lowest one is a guaranteed real original Velasquez."

From "Tyrihans," Christiania, Norway:

Judge—"What's your name?" Culprit—"Pimpen." Judge—"What's your full name?" Culprit—"Just the same as when I'm sober."

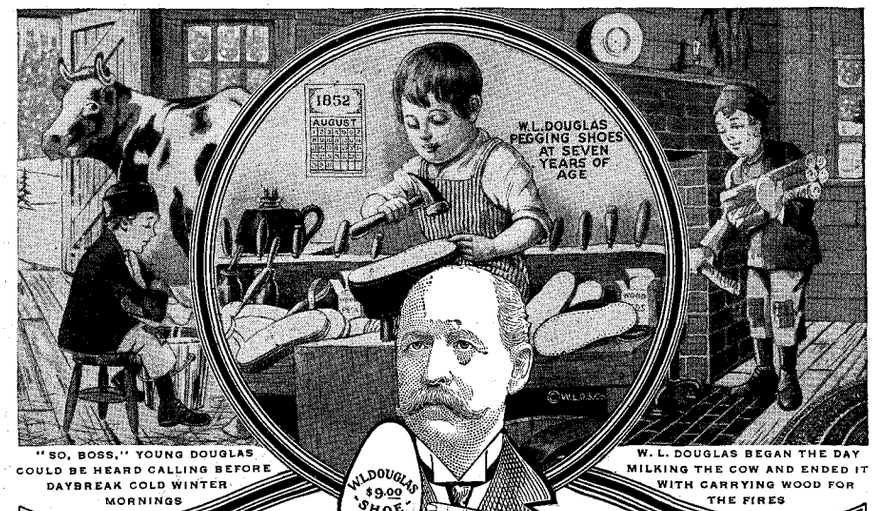
A novelty in political campaigning is the plan of the Republican National Committee to get the opinions of thoughtful young voters as to the platform for the next Republican Convention. Three prizes for manuscripts are announced—$6,000 for the best, $3,000 for the second-best, and $1,000 for the third-best. Young men or women not more than twenty-five years old are eligible for the contest. Manuscripts are limited to 6,000 words and are to be addressed to Walker Blaine Beale Contest, Division of Young Voters, Republican National Committee, 923 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. The contest will close March 31.

Here is an appeal printed as an advertisement in the Brooklyn "Eagle." It is not clear whether the "family tree" mentioned is a possession of the advertiser or is required of the other "real lady:"

> Wanted, a real lady to help a real lady with children; reference; family tree. Box 552.

This curious advertisement appeared recently in the Tacoma (Washington) "News-Tribune:"

> I lost my glass eye at the post office. Finder please return to Box 801, News Tribune. I need my glass eye, as I no longer have the Eyes of Youth.


1852
AUGUST
W.L. DOUGLAS PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE
"SO, BOSS," YOUNG DOUGLAS COULD BE HEARD CALLING BEFORE DAYBREAK COLD WINTER MORNINGS
W. L. DOUGLAS BEGAN THE DAY MILKING THE COW AND ENDED IT WITH CARRYING WOOD FOR THE FIRES
W.L. DOUGLAS $9.00 SHOE

BEGAN MANUFACTURING JULY 6 1876

W. L. DOUGLAS

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

BOYS' SHOES $4.50 $5.00 $5.50

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$7.00 $8.00 $9.00 & $10.00 SHOES

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold through 107 of our own stores direct to the wearer at one profit. All middlemen's and manufacturing profits are eliminated. W. L. Douglas $9.00 and $10.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. W.L.Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-seven years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. If it has been changed or mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

W. L. Douglas

President W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE COMPANY, 167 SPARK STREET, BROCKTON - - MASS.

Have You Property For Sale or To Rent?

If so, we suggest an advertisement in the ANNUAL SPRING REAL ESTATE ISSUES of The Outlook. These will be dated

March Seventeen and April Twenty-One

If you will send us particulars regarding your property, we will be glad to prepare an advertisement for your approval. Small photographs of property may be used to good advantage.

Write Promptly to
DEPARTMENT OF CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
The Outlook, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

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THE OUTLOOK CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

Advertising Rates: Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, etc., sixty cents per agate line, four columns to the page. Not less than four lines accepted. In calculating space required for an advertisement, count an average of six words to the line unless display type is desired.

"Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial, **including the address, for each insertion.** The first word of each "Want" advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. Other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, **twenty-five cents** is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered. Special headings appropriate to the department may be arranged for on application.

Orders and copy for Classified Advertisements must be received with remittance ten days before the date of issue when it is intended the advertisement shall first appear.

Address: ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, THE OUTLOOK, 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Tours and Travel

JAPAN

Are you interested in it?

If so, write to Secretary

JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION

Care Traffic Dept.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TOKYO

for 120-page Guide Book Free

When writing please mention "Outlook."

GO TO EUROPE AT OUR EXPENSE

Organizers of small parties wanted. UNIVERSITY TOURS, Box O, Wilmington, Delaware.

ARE YOU GOING TO EUROPE?

If so, you may secure valuable first-hand information, travel literature, guide-books, hotel lists, and estimates of cost of any proposed tour by sending rough outline of desired tour and a dollar bill to

THE TRAVEL CLUB

16 Regent Street, London, S. W. I.

No further fees. $1 registration covers all charges

European Tour. A personally conducted trip. Sail June 19. Visit England, France, Switzerland and the Pyrenees and return September first. Travel will be by express trains and automobiles. Small party, the seventh conducted by Miss Anna S. White, of Saint Margaret's School, Waterbury. References given and required. For itinerary and further particulars address Miss Anna S. White, 178 Hillside Ave., Waterbury, Conn.

AMERICAN TRAVEL CLUB TOURS

EUROPE—MOTOR TOUR THRU THE BATTLEFIELDS OF FRANCE—ALSACE-LORRAINE—BELGIUM; Riviera, Monaco, Italy. Switzerland optional. Small select party sails April 10. Box C. 426, Wilmington, Del.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

If you are going to Europe—Send for "The American Traveler in Europe—1920" It Solves the Problem Mailed Free.

American Express Travel Dept. 65 Broadway N. Y.

BENNETT'S TRAVEL BUREAU

Tickets—Tours of Distinction

JAPAN, CHINA, WEST INDIES, EUROPE

506 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Tours and Travel

TOUR to PORTO RICO and the SPANISH MAIN

Visiting PORTO RICO, CURAÇAO, and VENEZUELA

From New York March 27. Six weeks. Small party. Send for Itinerary.

EDWIN C. ATKINSON

112 N. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TEMPLE TOURS

EUROPE AND THE BATTLEFIELDS

Moderate Prices —o— Satisfaction

80 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON

INTERCOLLEGIATE TOURS

EUROPE

EDUCATION-TRAVEL-RECREATION

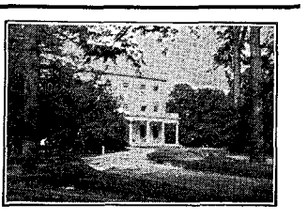
PRICES MODERATE.

1021 LITTLE BUILDING-BOSTON

Health Resorts

"INTERPINES"

Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 26 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.



Sanford Hall, est. 1841

Private Hospital

For Mental and Nervous Diseases

Comfortable, homelike surroundings; modern methods of treatment; competent nurses. 15 acres of lawn, park, flower and vegetable gardens. Food the best. *Write for booklet.*

Sanford Hall Flushing New York

Crest View Sanatorium

Greenwich, Ct. First-class in all respects, home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

Dr. Reeves' Sanitarium

A Private Home for chronic, nervous, and mental patients. Also elderly people requiring care. Harriet E. Reeves, M.D., Melrose, Mass.

Dr. Vail's Sanatorium An exclusive resort in the beautiful Connecticut Valley. Massage, electricity, and baths. Golf and tennis. 3 resident physicians. Under successful management for 30 years. E. S. VAIL, M.D., Thompsonville, Ct.

LINDEN Doylestown, Pa. **The Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well** An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WALTER, M.D. (late of The Walter Sanitarium)

THE BETHESDA White Plains, N. Y.

A sanitarium for the invalid, the convalescent, and the aged. Address for terms ALICE GATES BUGBEE, M.D. Tel. 241.

Hotels and Resorts

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Hamilton 14th & K Sts., N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Select Family and Transient Hotel

Ideal Location. Modern appointments and Home-like. Good table. American plan $3.50 up daily; special rates by week. Booklet. IRVING O. BALL, Proprietor.

MASSACHUSETTS

HOTEL PURITAN

Commonwealth Ave. Boston

THE DISTINCTIVE BOSTON HOUSE

Globe Trotters call the Puritan one of the most homelike hotels in the world. Your inquiries gladly answered and our booklet mailed

O. J. Costello, Mgr.

If You Are Tired or Need a Change you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than

THE WELDON HOTEL

GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance. Good skating and coasting now.

NEW YORK CITY

Hotel Le Marquis

12 East 31st Street

New York

Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.

Rates with Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request. JOHN P. TOLSON.

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square

adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $3.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

VIRGINIA

Sea Bathing *now*—all the year round at the Hotel Chamberlin! Motoring, Tennis, and Golf on the Hotel's own Eighteen-Hole Course. The Hotel Chamberlin looks out upon Hampton Roads—next door to new Naval Training Base—a few miles from Langley Field, the Show Place for aviation in America. Much nearer and less expensive to reach than far South resorts. Send for Booklets! Address

George F. Adams, Manager

Fortress Monroe, Va.

Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

For Rent for the summer season. Modern tile house, nicely furnished and equipped, among Connecticut's highest hills; near four lakes. Four bedrooms, three baths. Price, $800, includes coal and wood. 4,578, Outlook.

MAINE

For Sale South Bristol, Maine **Furnished Bungalow.** Lot of one acre. River and ocean view. Price $2,500. G. R. Nichols, Box 1,629, Phila.

Real Estate

MAINE

Summer Property for Sale

LOCATED ON SEASHORE

H. F. TARR, Pemaquid Beach, Maine

Seashore Cottage Rent for season 6 rooms and bath, fully furnished; hot and cold water. S. W. LITTELL, 138 S. Main St., Rockland, Maine.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAPE COD **Ballston Beach Bungalows** by the ocean surf. Choice location. Moderate rents seasons. S. W. BALL, 87 Nassau St., N. Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

Charming Summer Homes and Cottages, furnished, for rent and for sale. Write for booklets. SARGENT & Co., New London, N. H.

Headquarters Lake Sunapee Real Estate

NEW JERSEY

Boonton Hills, New Jersey

32 Acres. Sale or Rent

3 Furnished Bungalows, 7 Rooms Each

Garage, gardens, swimming pool, shower baths. Variety fruits, large maple shade trees. Ideal health resort or camp for girls. Sale price $15,000. M. A. ESTLER, Boonton, N. J.

NEW YORK

Adirondack Camp

FOR RENT

Eighteen rooms, 20 acres, 4 miles from Paul Smith's, on Upper St. Regis Lake. Railroad station, Lake Clear Junction. Post-office, telegraph and express office conveniences. Day and night trains from New York. Furnished, including linen. Ice-house, barn, three platform tents, woodshed full of wood, boathouse with large upper porch. Rent reasonable. For particulars address

JUDSON F. STONE, Agent

30 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT AT

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

Large, comfortable furnished house, 20 rooms, wide verandas; eight acres; orchard, garden planted; large covered veranda off second floor; all modern conveniences; complete carriage house; gardener's cottage; icehouse filled with ice; residence adjoins golf links and commands beautiful view; fine drives in surrounding country; about a mile from lake. Apply to Judson F. Stone, Agt., Chicago Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.

Money-making farms. 17 States, $10 to $100 acre. Stock, tools, crops often included to settle quickly. Write for big illustrated catalogue. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, 2026 B. M., Sun Bldg., New York.

PENNSYLVANIA

FOR SALE

Well Established School

for deficient children. 1,197, Outlook.

VIRGINIA

VALLEY OF VIRGINIA

FERTILE FARM, 310 ACRES

¾ and 1½ miles to depot on two lines R.R. Fine pike, five miles to city, convenient to Washington City. Stone mansion, 12 rooms, double porch; large barns, water and light in barn. Excellent community. For further details write L. M. Allison, Remington, Va.

AGENTS WANTED

INSYDE TIRES—inner armor for automobile tires; prevent punctures and blowouts; double tire mileage. Liberal profits. Details free. American Accessories Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, Dept. 127.

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HELP WANTED!

Are you in need of a Mother's Helper, Companion, Nurse, Governess, Teacher, Business or Professional Assistant?

The Classified Want Department of The Outlook has for many years offered to subscribers a real service. A small advertisement in this department will bring results.

The rate is only ten cents per word, including address.

Department of Classified Advertising

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY
381 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

THE LENOX and THE BRUNSWICK

When You Come to Boston

IT is rarely one finds a truly homelike atmosphere in an up-to-date hotel. But *The Brunswick* is fortunate in having just that quality. Recently renovated throughout.

The Brunswick

Boylston Street, at Copley Square

L. C. PRIOR, *Managing Director*

THE *Lenox* reflects the tone of its neighborhood—Boston's Back Bay. And it is the bright spot of that neighborhood—a smart hotel, ideally appointed.

The Lenox

Boylston Street, at Exeter

Both houses convenient to Back Bay stations

INDIAN RIVER
ORANGES & GRAPEFRUIT
We specialize in growing and shipping high-grade tree-ripened citrus fruits in single or half boxes direct to consumer. Express shipments anywhere U. S. or Canada. Every fruit positively guaranteed full of juice, the sweetest and best flavor. **PELICAN GROVE, Georgiana, Fla.**

9 PAYMENTS
monthly buys outright any stock or bond. Purchaser secures all dividends. Odd lots our specialty. Write for selected list and full particulars - FREE
CHARLES E. VAN RIPER
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange
50 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Army Auction Bargains

Tents	$4.25 up	C. W. revolvers	$2.65 up
Saddles	4.65 up	Army Haversacks	.15 up
Uniforms	1.50 up	Knapsacks	.75 up
Teamharness	26.85	Army Gun slings	.30 up

Spring. Rem. cal. 30 single shot rifle for model 1903 cartridges, **$7.77** Ball cart. **$3.50** per 100
15 acres Army Goods. Large illustrated cyclopedia reference catalog—428 pages—issue 1920, mailed 50 cents. **New Circular 10 cents**
FRANCIS BANNERMAN SONS, 501 Broadway, New York

BE A BANKER
Prepare by mail in spare time for this attractive profession in which there are great opportunities for both men and women. Send at once for free book, "How to Become a Banker," by EDGAR G. ALCORN, President.
American School of Banking, 41 McLene Bldg., Columbus, O.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

INVENTIONS wanted. Cash or royalty for ideas. Adam Fisher Mfg. Co., 217, St. Louis, Mo.

LEARN the advertising business at home. Unlimited demand for trained advertising men and women. Pay $50 to $100 weekly. Page-Davis Correspondence School, Dept. T-14, Chicago.

FOR SALE, a well-established day and boarding school, delightfully located, offering many advantages. A paying business. 8,050, Outlook.

MANUSCRIPTS

STORIES, poems, plays, etc., are wanted for publication. Submit MSS. or write Literary Bureau, 325, Hannibal, Mo.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

RAILWAY traffic inspector, $110 a month to start and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. Three months' home study. Situation arranged. Prepare for permanent position. Write for booklet CM27 Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

WRITE photoplays: $25-$300 paid anyone for suitable ideas. Experience unnecessary; complete outline free. Producers League, 438, St. Louis.

EARN $25 weekly, spare time, writing for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary; details free. Press Syndicate, 614, St. Louis, Mo.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Nursery governess for little girl of four. French preferred. One who can sew. Good references required. Mrs. Eugene Warren, Westover Road, Troy, N. Y.

INTELLIGENT, experienced woman to prepare meals for household of eleven, including herself. Simple country place. Position open April 1, now filled by undergraduate well-known training school. Mrs. Stanley Bright, Reading, Pa.

PLACEMENT BUREAU for employer and employee. Managing housekeepers, governesses, mothers' helpers, summer camps, superintendents. 51 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

HELP WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Middle-aged or young woman to assist with children; as mother's helper in Orange, N. J. No washing or cooking. 8,038, Outlook.

SUPERINTENDENTS, dietitians, cafeteria managers, governesses, matrons, housekeepers. Miss Richards, Box 5, East Side, Providence, R. I. Boston, Fridays, 11 to 1, 16 Jackson Hall, Trinity Court. Address Providence.

MATRON, assistant cottage modern institution—ideal surroundings. Salary $45 and maintenance. Knowledge of housekeeping desirable; character references essential. Box 287, Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable, refined governess for two children, a sist with light chamberwork, and be generally useful. Good home. References requested. Mrs. William Jackson Grippin, 85 Park Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED — Teachers VOICE, PIANO, VIOLIN. Good vacancies already coming in. International Musical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Men and women needed for attractive September openings, for all departments of high schools and colleges. Desirable salaries. Address The Interstate Teachers' Agency, Machcca Building, New Orleans, La.

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—College graduate to tutor in, and take charge of, small boys' Winter Camp in Maine. Competent, versatile man will have opportunity to develop fine position. S. R. Hooper, Kineo, Me.

TEACHERS WANTED. Among our calls are Romance languages ($3,750), chemistry ($3,500), Spanish ($3,500), economics ($3,500), history ($3,000), accounting ($3,000), philosophy ($3,500), education ($2,500). Many calls at smaller salaries from public and private schools, colleges, and universities. Ernest Olp, Steger Building, Chicago.

WANTED—Teachers, men and women, college graduates, art, handicraft, science, mathematics, English, expression, physical culture. International Musical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, New York.

HELP WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Experienced trained teacher for backward child, girl, three years old, week-day mornings. Reply by letter, stating training, age, experience, salary, and references. Only persons unusually well equipped need apply. Remuneration commensurate with qualifications. 8,044, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

LADY holding position as superintendent of girls' club desires similar post in New York. Highest recommendations. 8,046, Outlook.

COLLEGE man, farmer, desires secretarial position with man or organization requiring intelligence, judgment, and wide contact with people. 8,045, Outlook.

CHURCH secretarial or statistical position in New York or Brooklyn. Seven years' office experience. Two years Sunday school secretary. 8,052, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

PRIMARY teacher, good cook, wishes any employment June-September. Country preferred. Box 537, Morgantown, W. Va.

POSITION wanted as housemother in an institution. 8,043, Outlook.

SUPERINTENDENT or personal maid-companion. Widower's home or for lady. Experienced. 3 Flower Building, Watertown, N. Y.

WELL educated, reliable lady, experienced traveler, desires position in the West. Best recommendations and references. 8,020, Outlook.

LADY, refined, used to traveling, seeks position as traveling companion. Tactful, companionable companion, not a servant. 8,035, Outlook.

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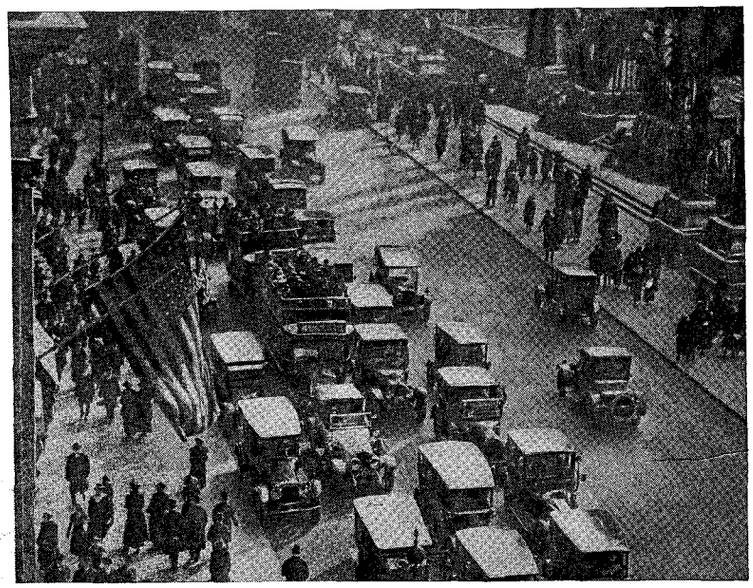

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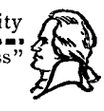

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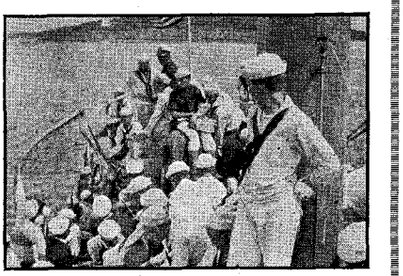

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DEPORTATION OF UNDESIRABLES

In The Outlook for January 14 our ex-Governor, Chase S. Osborn, contends against the deportation of undesirables as ineffectual, cruel, and unjust. His arguments seem to the writer to be somewhat hasty and inconclusive.

The remedy of deportation has been too recently applied for its effectiveness or the opposite to be demonstrated. The re-election of Berger is not shown to have been in any way aided by the fact of these deportations. The causes of that election are well set forth in Mr. Old's correspondence in the same number of your magazine under the title "Milwaukee's Secession."

Mr. Osborn suggests the establishment of a "model state of anarchy" or "Utopia" in this country for our undesirable Reds, instead of deportation to Russia. He forgets that the Reds hold up soviet Russia to their disciples as a model state to be imitated, and their unwillingness to be transferred there is to the world a most effective object-lesson on their own inconsistency and lack of sincerity. If they object to making their homes there, is it such a political paradise as they pretend? And are they true Bolshevists in view of the reported unwillingness of the Soviet Government to receive these "agitators from America"? Such obvious questions as these will surely tend to sap the influence of these Reds with their prospective constituents in this country.

Mr. Osborn, in his article, uses the illustration of the Canada thistle, and says, "The best remedy for getting rid of the thistles is to remove them from the ground they occupy and then cultivate intensely." That is just what deportation means—removing the undesirables from the ground they occupy, viz., the United States. He then points out evils in our country the removal of which would constitute intensive cultivation, and says that if conditions were as they should be in this country there would not be so many of these unbalanced socially and intellectually hungry people.

Here again he forgets that even the establishment of a perfect government in the United States would not prevent the disaffection of the malevolent and covetously minded, any more than God's government, as described in "Paradise Lost," prevented the rebellion of Satan and the fallen angels.

Agitation against the existing order of things has always been with us, and probably always will. On March 13, 1838, Daniel Webster, speaking in the Senate of the United States on the Sub-Treasury, after picturing the general prosperity of the country, said: "And yet there are persons who constantly clamor against this state of things. They call it aristocracy. They excite the poor to make war upon the rich, while in truth they know not who are either rich or poor. They carry on a mad hostility against all established institutions. They would choke up the fountains of industry, and dry all its streams."

Moreover, there is a real danger that the publicly expressed sympathy of men like Mr. Osborn with these undesirables, not indeed in their illegal conduct, but in their punishment therefor and in their contention that we need a more just government, will breed a sentimental feeling of pity for them that will tend to react and deprive their punishment of all its remedial effects upon themselves and its deterrent effects upon others.

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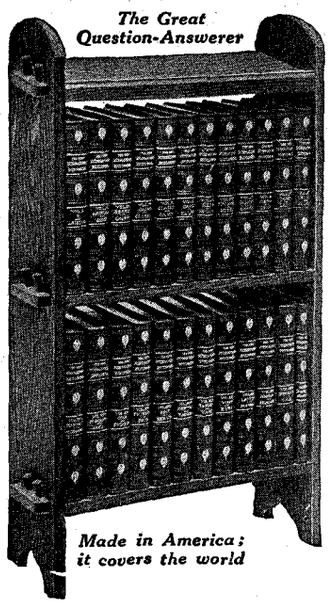

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